THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time, and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, [illegible] Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1890.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,108 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES,
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle "Glentromie" "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	Rs. [illegible] Rs. [illegible] per doz. bottles.

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
MIRZAPORE	3342	600	R. Harvey	2nd May
† BOKARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	[illegible]	700	G. W. Atkinson	16th "
B.L. COROMANDEL	[illegible]	800	L. Reeves	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. J Weighell	30th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th "
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th "
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	T. L. Parfitt	18th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	20th "
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	8th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. T. Webber	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.J. Weighell	22nd "
B.L. SUTLEJ	[illegible]	800	W.D. Worcester	29th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1890.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	8th May.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	5th June.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on	
R RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May	1890.
PO	—	—	1st June	1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June	1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th May 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21, April 1890.

[illegible] STRO- HUNGARIAN
[illegible] D'S S. N. Co.

[illegible] BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING [illegible] EN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
[illegible]	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
[illegible]	Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
[illegible]	R. Deperis	4,200	600	15th June.

[illegible] rindisi.
[illegible] ardess on board of every Steamer [illegible] ot call at Brindisi,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
[illegible] SI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

[illegible] available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
[illegible] NDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

[illegible] *ine or Beer supplied at meals,*

[illegible] KETS TO LONDON.
[illegible] and Return Tickets are issued [illegible] tes, including the railway journey [illegible] BAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd [illegible] 5th of each month, [illegible] ir luggage are conveyed free on [illegible] ny's steam launch on the day of [illegible]

[illegible] TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste,

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street Bombay,
22nd April, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	1 th May.
L M NUBIA	3551	J. G. Knox	20th May.

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper Deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer s. s. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 2,950 tons, Commander H. HARRISON, will sail for DUNKIRK DIRECT, on or about the 16th May, 1890.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisites for Comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be landed at Plymouth.

For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE s.s. "WORSLEY HALL" WILL SAIL as above on or about 30th April. She has good accomonodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & CO.,
Agents.

MACIVER LINE.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGES on very moderate terms to Plymouth s. s. "ETOLIA" 3,139 tons, Capt. GILL, will probably sail about the 20th May.

S. S. "NIAGARA" 3,500 tons, Captain McCONOCHIE, in June.

S. S. "LYCIA" 3,130 tons, Lieut. B. FLETCHER, R.N.R., end of June or early July.

All the above carry both Doctor and Stewardess, cabins amidship and fitted throughout with the electric light. Special attention paid to the table.

Voyage to Plymouth occupies 26-28 days.

Apply to

MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 11th April 1890.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all others Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m. on 27th April, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 30th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA" 1,797 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd May.

FOR MAURITIUS.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, to sail on or about 3rd May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th April, 1890.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. AVOCA will sail for Zanzibar on the 3rd May, Captain Detlefson.

Cargo and Passengers for Mozambique and Abo to be transfered at Zanzibar. For freight and Passage, apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.
93, Bazaar Gate, Bombay, 24th April, 1890.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the world.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row; Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

WHITE & CO.,
GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay
WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

"FROBELHEIM"
KENSINGTON VILLAS, CLIFTON.
KINDER GARTEN
AND
PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
CONDUCTED BY
MRS. WILLIAMS,

Assisted by experienced and certificated teachers.

The Instruction throughout is of a most thorough character. Pupils are prepared for public schools.

Mrs. Williams having had an Anglo-Indian experience and therefore understanding so well the requirements of children from abroad, is prepared to receive a limited number of boarders.

Every advantage of a home life and the watchful care of a mother.

Exceptionally healthy climate. For prospectuses and further particulars apply to S. S., Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.
Rs. 25 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co. Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, etc., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer, lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.		Pints. Rs. as.			CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.		Pints. Rs. as.	
11	8	6	8	ST. JULIEN MEDOC Light with good flavour	11	8	6	8
11	8	6	8	BORDEAUX A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux.	11	8	6	8
14	8	8		PETIT MEDOC Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	14	8	8	8
18	0	11	0	SUPERIOR MEDOC Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	18	0	11	0
23	0	12	0	CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour.	23	0	12	0
29	0	16	0	CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	29	0	16	
35	0	18	8	CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	35	0	18	8

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRAVELLERS REQUISITES.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Madler and Schonleber	Rs.	165
Square Piano, by Schroder	"	290
Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	"	275
Square Piano, by Soundy	"	500
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	"	650
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	"	550
Semigrand, by Broadwood	"	475
Semigrand, by Schiedmayer and Sons	"	900
Semigrand, by Soundy	"	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & CO., Ld.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.
KODANAAD ESTATES.
TRADE MARK.
K. T. E. (in a triangle).
REDUCED PRICES!

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	6	0	per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	2	0	"
Pekoe Souchong	"	0	15	0	"
Souchong	"	0	12	0	"
Mixture (Congou).	"	0	9	0	"

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

STRONG, accurate, pretty, open-faced Nickel Silvern, *short winding* Keyless Railway Regulators, of small size, *jewelled enamelled* dials, bold figures and Candian Gold hands, with tempered machinery and dust tight hinged cases for Rs. 7-8 per V. P.P. with spare glass, spring, box and guarantee. Warranted to stand rough usage. Can be easily repaired. Have no appearance of cheapness about them. Others sell at double our rates. Mr. A. R. Mehta from Bandora says:—"The 7-8 watch I purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as yet." Acting Superintendent Government Farm, Khandesh, says:—"A watch-maker has valued your Rs. 7-8 watch for Rs. 15." Mr. J. Sutcliffe, R. W. Fusl. Regt., Lucknow, says:—"Some valued it at Rs. 15, and were completely surprised when I told them it only cost Rs. 7-8." Pretty Candian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Complete shirt studs and Rings set with chemical diamonds, rubies &c., at Rs. 3 each. Mr. J. A. Yelsmore, Satur, says:—"The *best goldsmith* of this place values the chain for Rs. 5 and the locket for Rs. 10." Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector, Sanikutla, says.—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50 and the ruby at Rs. 30."

WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO.,
91 Medow street, Bombay, (above Mrs. Pryer.)

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers.
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'s SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

and New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear,
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES,

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington employing more than 1,000 hands.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

SUPERIOR ÆRATED WATERS

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have the pleasure to inform their numerous Patrons that their SODA-WATER GODOWNS are completely fitted with entirely new Machinery and Apparatus of the most modern and approved kind; they are, therefore, in a position to supply their Constituents with Ærated Waters of very superior quality, produced by the best and newest methods.

The production of absolutely pure Ærated Waters, brisk, invigorating, and highly charged with gas, claim their special attention; the Factory is kept entirely to itself with separate staff and superintendence, the whole being under the charge of an experienced English Chemist.

To produce wholesome Ærated Beverages it is absolutely necessary to have pure water to work with; therefore special care is taken in the filtration and purification of the water used in the operation, it being subjected daily to chemical tests to verify its perfect freedom from contamination.

AS THE BRISKNESS OF ÆRATED WATERS is dependent upon the amount of Carbonic Acid Gas contained in them in solution, it is advantageous, especially in hot climates, *to cool down the water as far as practicable before opening the bottles*, otherwise the moment the cork is withdrawn, the larger portion of the fixed gas leaves the water with a report, the loudness of which is proportioned to the heat of the fluid, Carbonic Acid Gas being much more soluble in cold than in warm water. The escape of the Gas leaves the water weak and vapid compared with its pungent condition if first cooled; and such is a source of dissatisfaction amongst consumers, who ordinarily, but erroneously, attribute it to insufficient æration of the water.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine, presented in an agreeable form.

	Per doz. Rs. a.			Per doz. Rs. a.	
Soda Water	0	12	Ozo	2	0
Tonic Water (the original)	1	0	Raspberryade	1	0
Seltzer Water, introduced by T. & Co.	1	0	Ærated Water	0	12
Lemonade	1	0	Potash Water	0	12
Gingerade	1	0	Lithia Water	1	8
Ginger Ale	1	8	Citrate of Potash Water	1	8

N. B.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. cannot sufficiently warn Consumers of Ærated Waters against the evils resulting from bad, dirty, and often unwholesome Corks used over and over again by petty manufacturers.

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GENUINE ITALIAN WINES.

CHIANTI Flasks, Rs. 20 per doz.
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THE most agreeable and coolest material for SHIRTS and SLEEPING SUITS for wear during the Hot Weather.

A., L. & W. have just landed a fine Assortment in WHITE and a variety of pretty PLAIN and FANCY STRIPED PATTERNS.

Sleeping Suits, Rs. 25 each.
Shirts, Rs. 13 each, or Six for Rs. 75.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
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In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT,
RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS
AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course or a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

FOR SALE.

THE KENNERY LIFE BOAT, suitable for a Ship's Boat, complete with Masts, Sails, Oars, &c., built by White of Cowes.

Length 32' 2", breadth 10' 1", depth 3' 6", now lying off Apollo Bunder. Offers will be received by the Port Officer. Full description with list of stores may be obtained at the Port Office.

HENRY MORLAND, Knight, Capt., I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 19th April, 1890.

MILNER'S Fire-Resisting **SAFES.**
MILNER'S Cash and Deed **BOXES.**
FAIRBANK'S Standard **SCALES.**

All Descriptions and sizes in stock, to weigh from ½ oz. to 2,500 lbs.

FAIRBANK'S CANNING Co.'s Celebrated Preserved MEATS.

Agent—F. S. PUNNETT, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance postage extra.

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NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
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CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

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CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS.
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ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
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EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
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TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory:—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.

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STOCK-TAKING CLEARANCE SALE

For the Month of APRIL ONLY.

TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT

Will be allowed on CASH PURCHASES of all

FANCY GOODS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, FRAMES, SCREENS, DESKS, DESPATCH BOXES, DEED and CASH BOXES, JEWEL CASES, FRAMED and UNFRAMED PICTURES, CIGAR BOXES, INKSTANDS, TANTALUS SPIRIT FRAMES, CABINETS OF GAMES, IVORY GOODS, GOLD and SILVER PENCIL CASES, WRITING SETS, LEATHER GOODS, TELESCOPES, BINOCULARS, MICROSCOPES, PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, CAMERAS and LENSES, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, ANCHORSTONE BUILDING BLOCKS, &c., &c.

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FOR DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND BILIOUSNESS.
FREE FROM MERCURY.
OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.

QUININE BITTERS—The Safest Patent Medicine.
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QUININE BITTERS—Can be had in Bottles worth one Rupee and bigger size worth two Rupees only.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—The safest aperient.
DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Tasteless.
DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Very mild but safe and certain.
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DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Suited for all ages.
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DIGESTIVE PEARLS—An excellent substitute for Castor Oil.
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JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Kills all sorts of Worms.
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JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Cause no Nausea or Vomiting.
JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—May be had in boxes worth twelve annas only.

All these can be had from every Chemist & Druggist. References for the same can be made to Mr. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, Third, Bhoiwada, or to the Quinine Bitters Manufacturing Co., Ld., Llanelly, S. Wales.

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COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK.

EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m., 8 annas. Nights, from 8-30 to 11 p.m., Re. 1.

CHILDREN'S MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON from 2 to 4 p.m. (only.)

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS—Ladies free by tickets only.

The Rink is also open for practice on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAY MORNINGS from 7 to 10-30 a.m. To the Sessions Ladies will be admitted free, Skates 8 Annas. And on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 a.m. to 12 noon for Ladies only. Admission 8 annas, Skates Free.

On SATURDAY, 26th, 2nd Grand Spectacular Fancy Dress Carnival for Children.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-NIGHT AT THE RINK.
9-30—Egg and Spoon Race.
10-0—Grand March of Fancy Skaters.
10-30—Hurdle Race.
11-0—Tilting at Ring.
11-30—Boxing on Skates.

This is the last Carnival of the Season, so don't miss the opportunity of giving the young ones a treat.

The Rink will be closed on the 30th April.
At all Sessions, Ladies free by Ticket.
The best European Band engaged.

A Prize will also be given for the Tallest and Largest Round Boy who can skate. Both gates will be open for those who are too large to pass through the entrance.

From 8-15 to 10, Children in Fancy Dress will have the use of the Skating surface; from 10 to 12 midnight the General Public will be allowed to skate.

For this occasion amusements, races, &c., &c., will be provided for the amusement of both on-lookers and Skaters.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Adults, General Admission, Re. 1; Front Row of Chairs, on Sides, Rs. 2; End Seats, Rs. 3. Children, 8 annas. Ladies Half price.

Skates Free to Children and Adults in Fancy Dress. Names of Costumes should be registered, and Tickets secured without delay.

Tickets are now on Sale at the Rink Office.

N.B.—Skates purchased elsewhere will not be allowed at the Rink.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!
GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessee .... Mr. C. P. KHATAO.
TO-NIGHT!
THE ALFRED DRAMATIC CLUB
Will perform their much applauded new Parsee Social Drama.
"GAMRENI GORI,"
(i. e. The Village Beauty).
"GAMRENI GORI."—The well-known English Actress in Parsee Garb.

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FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING.

No.	Size		Rs.
No.	3—32 by 17 by 16 in.	Rs.	214
"	6—34 by 18 by 18 in.	"	249
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"	20—31 by 24 by 22 in.	"	425
"	31—38 by 26 by 23 in.	"	595
"	36—48 by 28 by 24 in.	"	775
"	41—33 by 29 by 21 in.	"	650
"	43—38 by 33 by 23 in.	"	800

The size No. 3, No. 6, No. 10, and No. 15 fitted with one drawer. And the size No. 20, No. 31, No. 41, and No. 43 fitted with two drawers and with two distinct Locks, and the size No. 36 fitted with three shelves and (5 bearers) with two distinct Locks.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 352 of 1887.

FATMABAI the widow and YEMNABAI the daughter and HASHAM ALLANA the son of the late ALLANA MOOSA HALAI MEMON, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in house No. 30, in Rungari Mohola, near Crawford Market, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

HAJEE SEEDICK ALLANA, the son of the late ALLANA MOOSA HALAI MEMON, Mahomedan Inhabitant residing in house No. 30, in Rungari Moholla, near Crawford Market, outside the Fort, and OOMER HAJOO HALAI MEMON, Mohamedan Inhabitant, residing in house No. —, in Ali Oomer street, outside the Fort, and RUBIABAI, wife of LUTIFFALLI, residing in Sudar Bazar in Karachee and Aminabai, wife of HAJEE AHMED DAWOO, residing in Moonarwara in Ghoja and HANIFABAI, widow of AHMED OOSMAN, residing in Dhooaya Seree in Bhowna-gger .... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated 13th day of March 1890, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiffs. All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or Dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the east side of Shaik Abdool Rehemen Street, assessed under No. 30, and bounded on the west by the said Shaik Abdool Rehemen Street aforesaid, on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of the late Memon Hano, and on the south by the house of the late Hajee Soomar Essa, and which said premises formerly were in the occupation of the late Allana Moosa and his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Defendant Seedick Allana and Fatmabai and tenants of the said Seedick Allana. Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on above-named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 23rd day of May 1890 lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 22nd day of April 1890.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
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ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on application.
LONDON HOUSE.
WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
27, LEADENHALL STREET.

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TIVOLI BEER!!
TIVOLI BEER!!!
"NON PLUS ULTRA"
(Eagle Brand)
Pleasant, Light and Wholesome.
IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts.
" 16 " " of 4 " Pints.
PRONOUNCED TO BE
THE BEST BEER
Yet imported into the Country.
Special terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.,
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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
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F. BEAUCLERK.
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STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to RUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* buildings.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

TO BE SOLD, Owner proceeding to Europe, OPEN CARRIAGE, Paris built, and pair of HORSES. Apply VIATOR, care of this paper.

THE ASCOT! The TIE now worn, FANCY STRIPES CHECKS, WHITE, &c. Washing Silk, a choice of 100 dozens Re. 1-12 each.
THORPE & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FELT HATS! NEWEST SHAPES and Colours. FEATHER WEIGHT, Fawn, Brown, Mouse, Terra Cotta, &c., Rs. 8-8.
THORPE & Co.,
Hatters, Hosiers, Glovers, &c., Rampart Row, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Pestonshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRESCRIPTIONS Carefully and Accurately dispensed with the purest of drugs at very moderate Prices. A trial is solicited.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

TO LET, excellent LARGE ROOMS with Bath room and small Verandah, in Albert Building. Rent Rs. 1.0. Apply to ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

KHANDALLA.—TO LET—Apartments Furnished, suitable for Lady and Gentleman, without board. Situated near the Church, Apply No. "200," care of this paper.

GRANVILLE HOTEL, MATHERAN, nearest to Gymkhana, occupies unrivalled situation, commanding extensive views. Bright Airy Rooms, not low-pitched as found at other hotels.

DERBY SWEEP 1890.—Tickets Rs. 10 each, may be obtained from Capt. STEPHENS, Rangoon. To close on 31st May 1890.

WANTED a Competent SPINNER, Experience both in Mules and Rings indispensibly necessary. None but Europeans need only apply stating salary required, enclosing copies of certificates of former service to "X. Y. Z.," care of this paper.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents. (Established 1871,) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET.—PREMISES in Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Hotel, Suitable for an Office or Shop. Apply to THOS. COOK and Son, Rampart Row.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most central, comfortable and fashionable Hotel on the hill. Rooms are bright, airy and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

A LADY going Home has left an IRON-FRAMED "SQUARE PIANOFORTE," of STUTTGART MAKE, ALMOST NEW, and in PERFECT ORDER, to be sold on Saturday, the 26th inst. at 3 p.m. *without reserve*, at Messrs. BENNETT'S Auction Rooms, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay, may also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Old Saxon Correspondence		0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
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Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 266 of 1889.
Wagjee Corejee .... Plaintiff.
vs.
Premjee Tricumdass .... Defendant.
Suit No. 268 of 1889.
Wagjee Corejee and Dhunjee Mowjee.... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Premjee Tricumdass .... Defendants.

SALE of valuable landed properties, situate at Wadachi Gadi, Cazee Syed Street, and Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay.

Notice is hereby given that under the directions of Wagjee Corejee, the plaintiff in the abovenamed suits, and pursuant to the terms of the consent decree passed in the above suits on the 21st day of September, 1889, the immoveable properties mentioned in the said decree, and more particularly described at the foot hereof, will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., the Auctioneers, on the respective dates mentioned at the foot hereof at the respective premises, unless previously disposed of by private sale.

At 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 5th May, 1890.
LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Cazee Syed Street, bearing assessment No. 31, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 715, new No. 6130, old Survey No. 51, and new Survey No. 2553, and containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Cazee Syed Street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the property of Gocooldass Madhowjee, and on the south by the property of Dhunjee Dojee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass.

At 4 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 6th May, 1890.
LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in new Bunderwada Street or Wadachi Gadi, bearing the assessment No. 15, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 507, new No. 6158, old Survey No. 941, new Survey No. 2,245, and containing by admeasurement 211 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and west by the public road, on the north by the house of Damjee Nathoojee, and on the south by the house of Premjee Tricumdass, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.

At 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1890.
LOT No. 3.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, or Bunderwada, at Wadachi Gadi, bearing the assessment No. 14, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 505, new No. 6159, old Survey No. 935, new Survey No. 2248, and containing by admeasurement 321 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the west by the Dongree Joao DeSouza Street, on the north by the property of Jeewan Callian, and on the south by the property of Lilla Narron, and the said property has been formerly and are now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.

At 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 8th May, 1890.
LOT No. 4.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bunderwada at Wadachi Gadi, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing the Municipal No. 15, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 535, new No. 6156, old Survey No. 933, new Survey No. 2450, and containing by admeasurement 172 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public road called the Wadachi Gadi or Bundari Street, on the west by the public road called the Dongri Joao DeSouza Street, on the north by the public passage and the house of Bhanjee Nursey, and on the south by the property of Wagjee Dowjee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of Premjee Tricumdass.

At 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 9th May, 1890.
LOT No. 5.

All that piece of Government land, together with the bungalow and other buildings thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, bearing assessment Nos. 32, 33, and 34, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 64, new No. 11297, old Survey No. 18, new Survey No. 7257, old No. 65, new No. 11298, old Survey No. 19, new Survey No. 7267, old No. 58, new No. 11299, and old Survey Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, new Survey No. 7267, old No. 69, new No. 11300, old Survey No. 24, new Survey No. 7267 and old No. 64, new No. 11301, old Survey No. 128, and new Survey No. 7267, and containing by admeasurement 23227-8 square yards or thereabouts, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass, and is bounded on the east by the Government land, on the west by the public road, on the north by the property of Nathoo Rowjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhaishunker Nanabhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 26th April, 1890.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
THIS DAY.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 26th April, at 2 p.m., a desirable lot of handsome household furniture, &c., comprising centre and occasional tables, elegantly carved blackwood Steffenauer's Pier tables and teapoys, cushioned couches and chairs, Bentwood couches and chairs, mirror from Ar. irans, wadrope's, cupboards, double and single iron cots, flat and upright glass show cases, table, hanging and wall lamps, water filters, glassware, copper utensils large and small iron safes, weighing scales of sizes, and sorts and a variety of other goods.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, April 26, 1890.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.
HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT

TO Architects, Contractors, Dock Companies, Mill Owners, Railway Companies, Ship Owners and all who are desirous of obtaining a reliable and durable Paint, THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON (the original Patentees of White Zinc Paint) beg to inform the above that "HUBBUCK'S GENUINE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT AND OILS" can always be obtained of the undermentioned well known Firms in Bombay. This Paint has successfully stood the test of all climates for many years, and has an ever increasing demand; it is far superior in pureness of colour in body, in fineness, and lasting properties to any other Paint; retains its color, and when mixed with HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL does not crack or blister, and is not effected by atmospheric changes, salt water, or gas). THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON knowing the importance of such a Paint to the above trust their Friends will continue to use this world-renowned HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT, the quality of which never varies.

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Prompt and careful attention will be paid to all orders for patent and domestic medicines, sick-room remedies, dietetic preparations, Invalid appliances, and to orders from Bombay, and up-country Constituents and Dispensaries, at very moderate Prices.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1889, at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, or six shillings and threepence per Share, and will be payable on or after the 25th instant, to the proprietors registered in the Book of the Bank on 18th instant.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1890.

THE MAHABLESHWAR AND POONA LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, Ld.

COMFORTABLE CARRIAGES and good TONGAS can be obtained on Hire from Poona direct and from Wathar.

Immediate application to be made in Bombay to Messrs. CUMOO JAFFER SULEMAN & Co., and at Poona to his Agent Messrs. COOVERJEE ARDESEER & Co., East Street.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 16th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 26th April, 1890, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business, viz:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1889.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for reelection, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Luckmidass Walljee as a Director.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1890 and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
મુલજી જેઠાની કં.
i. e.,—MOOLJEE JAITHA and Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th April, 1890.

P. S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 26th April, 1890, both days inclusive.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEAS.
Further consignments of these
HIGH-CLASS TEAS
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† In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.

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A 3-pound box of "Orange Pekoe" or "Universal Mixture" Tea sent to any address in the United Kingdom for Rs. 30 and Rs. 27 respectively. Cash paid here, *delivered free of all charges*, including duty at sixpence a pound. 5 and 10 lb. Boxes of either at proportionately higher rates.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly [illegible] the [illegible] of English [illegible] Paper [illegible] Budget [illegible] Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs 17 per year including postage.

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th April 1890, at 3 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1889.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, to 31st December 1888.
(5) To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building Bombay, 31st March 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,900 tons Teakwood Squared Log Timber, under three separate specifications for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed Tender for Teak Timber, delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (noon) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th May, after which hour no tenders will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeepers's Office, Parel, 17th April, 1890.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church Gate Street, at 3 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 26th April, 1890, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1889.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the nomination made by the Board of Mr. Goverdun das Gocuidas Tejpal in place of Mr. Irbhowundas Vrijiwundas, resigned.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
5. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. J. S. Burn as an Auditor in place of Mr. T. S. Baker.
6. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration, and to transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents,
Bombay, April 15, 1890.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 26th April, to 10th May, 1890, both days inclusive.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator General and of Estates which have come under his charge.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS Glazebrook, late of No. 14 Mount Street, in the city of Manchester.
FRANK JOHN WISE, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Bombay Staff Corps and late of Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
JOSEPH HENRY ALLEN, late of Sukker.
GEORGE FITZ AUSTIN GAVIN, late a Captain in H. M's. 6th Bombay Cavalry, Quetta.
ARTHUR ROWLEY HEYLAND, late Colonel commanding H. M's 1st Bombay Lancers, Deesa.
GEORGE SKOLL, late a Permanent Way Inspector in the employ of the G.I.P. Railway Company.
ZAKA, woman, late of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant.

All persons having claims against being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the above named estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 11th April 1890.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

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The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder, Chinchpoogly, Parel Station, Dadur, Sion, Coorla, Ghat-Cooper, Bhandoop, Tannaha, Deewa, Callian Junction, Titwalla, Khadawali, Wassind, Shapoor, Atgaum, Khurde, Kussaraha, Egutpoora, Ghotee, Bailgaum, Deolalee B. Siding, Nassick Rda, Kheirwadee, Niphar, Lasulgaum, Munmar, Nandgaums, Naidongree, Chalisgaum, Kujgaum, Galna, Pachora, Myjee, Mussawuda, Sisowlee, Julgaum, Bhadli,
Bhosawul Junction, Sowda, Nimborah, Raver, Khanapur, Burhanpur, Chandnee, Mandwa, Dongergaum, Bagmar, Khundwah, Jawar, Beeth, Sinkaji, Harsud, Kirkeam, Sheringee, Hurdao, Timoornee, Pagdhal, Sewnee, Dharam, Khundi, Dularia, Etarsee (for Hoshangabad), Rampur, Bagra, Seuri, Sohagpur, Paparia (for Pachmari), Bankeri, Sabal, Gadawara, Bohanee, Kureli (for Saugor), Nursingpore, Kuruk Bail,
Chindwara, Satari, Shapura, Mirganj (for Marble Rocks), Nagpoor, Hula Gate, Budlapoor, Wangni, Nerel, Chinchowli, Kurjutab, Pedeadari, Khandalla, Lanowlee, Karli, Ka kulla, Tulligaum, Salaivadi, Chinchwud, Kirkee, Poonabdd, Loonee, Uoroolee, Yecat, Kheirgaum, Patus, Dhondb, Barabali, Deckeal and Sheehwan, Kartrus, Pomulwaree, Warengaum, Nargaum, Khankeer, Mulkapoor, BiswaBridge, Nandoora, Julumb, Sheagaums,
Parus, Dapki, Akola, Boregaum, Katipurna, Moortizapore, Mohona, Koorun, Budnaira, Malke, Chandoor, Damergaum, Poolgaum, Dygaum, Wardahe, Powaar, Siudee, Boree, Kopri, Saigaon, Jehwoori, Keim, Barsee Rd, Marneh, Ungar, Mohol, Packney, Sholapurac, Hoodgee, Kurubram, Doodneh, Goodoor, Goolbarga, Shahabadabe, Wadi, Nulwar, Yedaaharry, Sydapore Road, Kistna, Chickaage, Raichore.

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc, Chitapore, Mulkid Gate, Jram, Nawandgi, Tandura, Dharur, Gangawaram, Gulaguda, Shankarpalli, Lingampalie, Musapetgate, Hyderabad, Secunderabad.

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE.

Wadhwan Junc. do. City, Limbd, Chuda, Rampur, Kundli, Botad, Ningala, Ujalvar, Dhola Junc., Jalia, Dhasa, Lathi, Chital, [illegible], Kunkavav, Khakhari, Vavd., Jetpur, Jetalsar, [illegible], [illegible], Songad, Sihore, Vartej, Ghadechi, Bhavnagar.

[illegible]

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1883 .... £300,690
1885 .... £998,156
1886 .... £955 [illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

[illegible] granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. M[illegible] in Civil employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at [illegible] on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
[illegible] REVERSIONARY BONUS [illegible]
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN [illegible] or either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS [illegible] £2,257,

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£3,195,273	8	1881	£4,673,299	5
1876	£3,492,350	1	1886	£5,672,040	17

[illegible] MOORE & Co.,
[illegible]

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age,
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____ Day of ____ 18 ____ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____
Address ____
Occupation ____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
REDUCED BY
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

No other Company in India can render such Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch.
1st May 1889.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Company	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,00
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,00
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,00
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,00
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,0
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,0
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,0
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,0

MARINE INSURANCE.

Company	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,[illegible]
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and at FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. [illegible] particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.
Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25	each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20	"
MASTIFFS	£20	"
BOARHOUNDS	£20	"
BULL DOGS	£20	"
BULL TERRIERS	£10	"
FOX TERRIERS	£10	"
IRISH TERRIERS	£10	"
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20	"
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10	"

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
[illegible] Villa, [illegible] London.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)
HEAD OFFICE—80, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... £[illegible]
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £[illegible]
RESERVE FUND .... £[illegible]

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL £3 200,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON
LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
X. CASTELLI,
Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bangkok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREAD-NEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per an[illegible] on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per c[illegible] annum.
And for shorter periods at rates which can be [illegible]tained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, A[illegible] AND CHINA.
JOHN ST[illegible]
Act[illegible]

KING, KING & C[illegible]
BANKERS AND AGENT[illegible]
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS open[illegible] terest at a lowest at 2 per cent. per a[illegible] minimum balance if not drawn below R[illegible] preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 month[illegible] cent. per annum; for shorter periods [illegible] nished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRA[illegible] FERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta [illegible] granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES [illegible] Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all [illegible] Letters of Credit issued by English or Ame[illegible] cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England [illegible] sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or sh[illegible] granted on easy terms and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 1
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 3
Second do. .... " 2-8
Third do. .... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...... As. 3½ per line
but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .... As. 5 per line.
Second do. .... " 4½ "
Third do. .... " 3½ "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisement belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BI-WEEKLY EDITION
To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.
Per Annum .... Rs 12
Half-yearly 6
Quarterly 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.
Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly 6
Quarterly 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

[illegible] AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares	Amount	Paid up	Last Half Yearly Divs.	Cash Rate
[illegible]	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 937½
[illegible]	20,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	380
[illegible]	22,500	300	all	5 pr. ct.	330
[illegible]	150,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
[illegible]	140,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
[illegible]	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
[illegible]	80,000	£125	all	7½ pr. ct.	–
National [illegible]	37,330	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New [illegible]	20,000	£40	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
[illegible]	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
[illegible]	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
[illegible]	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
[illegible]	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	240
[illegible]	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	385xd
[illegible]	1,100	125	125	20	140
[illegible]	500	200	200	18	9
[illegible]	500	1,880	1,880	55	335
[illegible]	330	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
[illegible]	400	250	...	...	195
[illegible]	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French [illegible]	300	500	all	50	525
[illegible]	450	450	500	60	450
[illegible]	240	450	450	15	410
[illegible]	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
[illegible]	1,000	125	125	Nil.	60
[illegible]	3,123	400	400	50	442½
[illegible]	1,000	250	all	25	177½
New [illegible]	1,200	600	500	45	550
[illegible]	4,000	125	125	11	37½
[illegible]	600	500	500	40	350
[illegible]	500	500	50	60	500
Sassoon [illegible]	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and [illegible]	150	1,200	1,000	25	1,150
[illegible]	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart [illegible]		1,000	all	60	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

[illegible]	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
[illegible]	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

[illegible]ING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
[illegible]	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,300
[illegible]	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 Nl.
[illegible]	1,900	1,000	all	Nil.	140
[illegible]	1,000	500	500	Nil.	Noml.
[illegible]	3,345	100	100	Nil.	65
[illegible]	871	500	all	25	500
[illegible]	250	1,000	1,000	25	635
[illegible]	600	500	500	20	380
[illegible]	3,750	500	500	45	870
[illegible]	600	1,000	1,000	40	880
[illegible]	500	500	500	15	535
[illegible]	2,020	700	700	16	8 0
[illegible]	800	1,000	1,00	40	425
[illegible]	1,000	500	500	15	450
[illegible]	1,300	1,000	1,00	Nil.	505
[illegible]	2,100	500	all	15	500
[illegible]	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
[illegible]	2,8	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
[illegible]	575	1,000	1,000	40	740
[illegible]	770	500	500	40	758
[illegible]	1,800	500	500	15	480
[illegible]	700	1,000	1,000	35	690xd
[illegible]	500	500	500	Nil.	330
[illegible]	600	1,000	1,000	50	890xd
[illegible]	1,125	500	500	15	510
[illegible]	600	500	500	Nil.	350
[illegible]	1,600	250	250	7½	242½
[illegible]	1,200	1,000	1,000	45	815
[illegible]	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	550
[illegible]	400	250		Nil.	200 no
[illegible]	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	530
[illegible]	3,300	100	100	5	119
[illegible]		1,000	1,000	35	730
[illegible]		1,000	1,000	100	1,850xd
[illegible]	600	1,000	1,00	Nil.	400
[illegible]	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
[illegible]	4,300	1,000	all	50	1,145
[illegible]	3,000	250	250	Nil.	37½
[illegible]	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
[illegible]	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National [illegible]	870	1,0.0	1,000	Nil.	280
New [illegible]	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	360
Oriental [illegible]	5,725	625	625	10	350
Peoples' [illegible]	1,000	250	250	Nil.	60
[illegible]	743	1,000	1,000	50	900
[illegible]	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,500
Sholapur [illegible]	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,245
[illegible]	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	330
[illegible]	1,500	800	500	Nil.	115
[illegible]	1,212	250	250	12½	275
[illegible]	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	569
[illegible]	3,000	500	500	Nil.	255
[illegible]	550	1,000	1,000	Nil.	450
[illegible]	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	475
[illegible]	670	1,000	1,000	50	920
[illegible]	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]	1,000	200	200	Rs. 15	200
[illegible]	750	150	150	Rs. 7½	180
[illegible]	4,000	100	100	Rs. 4	140
[illegible]	335	00	135	Nil	45
[illegible]				6 p.c.	60
[illegible]	750	500	500	10 p.c.	725
[illegible]	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	81
[illegible]	1,000	2,500	180	Rs. 180	300
[illegible]	2,000	62	15	Rs. 45	25
[illegible]	...	...	...	p.c	
[illegible]	1,000	500		...	
[illegible]	3,000	100	100	Rs	
[illegible]	1,000	500	500	Nil	40
[illegible]	1,500	200	200	...	
[illegible]	300	400	40	...	
[illegible]	5,000	100	10	10 p.c	
[illegible]	12,000	25	25		41
[illegible]	600	250	250	Rs. 10	70
[illegible]	1,000	200	175	Rs. 26	360
[illegible]	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	79
[illegible]	300	100	100	12 p.c.	71
[illegible]	300	100	100	...	6
[illegible]	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	205
[illegible]	5,000	20	20	8 p.c.	21
[illegible]	6,000	600	1,000	Rs. 20	370
[illegible]	2,000	100	100	5	50
[illegible]	4,000	100	100	Rs.	93
[illegible]	1,000	10	...	2 p.c.	100
[illegible]	1,000	...	95	...	83
[illegible]	10,000	25	50	Rs. 5-8	11xd
[illegible]	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,275
[illegible]	1,500	10		Rs. 10	135
[illegible]	1000	1	10	Nil.	35
[illegible]					80
[illegible]	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

[illegible]	Rs. 14-8
[illegible]	225
[illegible]	221
[illegible]	266
[illegible]	106-6
[illegible], betterness	22-14
[illegible]	23
[illegible] English, 100 touch	22-12
[illegible] 100 touch	22-12
[illegible] 100 touch	22-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

[illegible]	100¼
[illegible] per cent.	102¼
[illegible] per cent. Debenture Loans	107
[illegible] Municipal Loan House Rate	Nil
[illegible] 5 pr. ct. 1872	228
[illegible] Loan	85
[illegible]	85

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th April, as compared with the statement of the 8th April:—

LIABILITIES.	April 8. Rs.	A.	P.	April 15. Rs.	A.	P.
[illegible]	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
[illegible] Fund	58,00,000	0	0	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,42,58,940	2	8	1,92,59,617	3	3
Other Deposits, &c.	2,79,30,572	12	8	3,07,08,836	12	8
[illegible] Bills, &c.	4,15,873	7	9	4,31,615	0	2
[illegible]	10,79,932	10	11	11,17,613	1	3
Rs.	7,94,85,318	2	0	7,73,17,732	0	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
[illegible]	19,01,755	0	0	20,37,402	8	0
[illegible]	59,05,000	0	0	53,41,450	0	0
[illegible]	2,03,[illegible],613	13	7	2,05,38,354	2	7
[illegible]	1,32,50,143	0	0	1,18,36,131	8	1
[illegible]	1,89,67,142	9	5	1,54,37,312	9	3
[illegible]	[illegible]			8,11,210		
[illegible]	4,150	12	0	3,778	8	
[illegible]	12,[illegible],182	12	8	12,35,332	14	
[illegible]	13,950			13,041	13	
[illegible]	[illegible]			3,30,211	5	
[illegible]	[illegible]			72,69,882	2	
[illegible]	67,93,036	14	5	67,81,394	9	10
Rs.	7,94,85,318	2	0	7,73,17,732	0	4

TO THE DEAF.

[illegible] cured of Deafness and Noises in the [illegible] years' standing by a simple remedy, [illegible] description of it free to any person who [illegible] NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House [illegible]

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	1st Sort. Rs. a. p.	Maximum Rate. Rs. a. p.
Daily Prices—Beef—		
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.		0 2 9
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.		0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.		0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.		0 1 6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.		0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb.		0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.		0 1 3
Shins, large, each		0 4 0
Do. small, each		0 3 0
Tongues, fresh, each		0 3 6
Do. salt, each		0 7 0
Suet, 1st sort, each		0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each		0 4 0
Liver, each		0 3 0
Heart, each		0 1 6
Kidneys, each		0 1 3
Marrow Bones, each		0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.		0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.		0 2 0
Oxtail, each		0 2 0
Sirloin, per lb.		0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each		0 3 0
Beef Salt, English per lb.		0 10 0
Mutton—	**1st Sort.**	**2nd Sort.**
Saddle, per lb.	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 3
Breast, large, each	0 2 6	0 2 6
Do. small, each	0 2 3	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 6	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb.	0 3 0	0 3 0
Pork Fresh and Salt—		
Pork Fresh, per lb.		0 4 0
Pork Salt, country, per lb		0 4 0
Pigs (Roasted), each		3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb		0 2 0
Sausages, per lb		0 4 0
Bacon, per lb.		0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set		0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb		0 6 0
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb.		1 0 0
Pork, Salt, English, per lb.		0 8 0
Bread—		
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each		0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each		0 1 6
Do. brown, each		0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer		0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer		0 1 0
Rolong, 1st sort, per seer		0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer		0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.		0 4 0
Do. Bombay, per lb.		0 2 0
Do. Poona, mixed, per lb.		0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer		0 0 8
Firewood—		
Coal, Europe, per ton		22 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund		0 9 0
Babool, per candy		5 0 0
" per maund		0 3 0
Kurrachee Babool, per candy		5 8 0
" " per maund		0 3 0
Aine, per candy		5 8 0
" per maund		0 3 3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy		4 0 0
" " per maund		0 2 6
Kurmell, per candy		5 8 0
" per maund		0 3 0
Khaire, per candy		7 0 0
" per maund		0 4 0
Hay, 100 lbs.		0 12 0
Ghee—		
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer		0 6 0
" Ghauree, 1st sort, per seer		0 5 0
" Jaffrabad, per seer		0 6 6
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle		0 6 0
" common, country, per bottle		0 1 6
Mowra spirit, per bottle		0 14 0
Milk and Butter—		
Cow's Milk, per seer measure		0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure		0 2 0
" Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.		0 1 6
Jagree " per maund		2 8 0
Butter, English, per tin		1 4 0
Grain—		
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra		4 10 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra		4 4 0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra		3 8 0
Cooltry (Horse Gram), per phurra		2 6 0
Mutt, Ghaatee, per phurra		3 0 0
Bajree, Bhownuggur, per phurra		4 0 0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort		7 0 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra		6 0 0
Do. Common, per phurra		4 0 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra		6 0 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra		4 4 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra		1 12 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra		1 8 0
Barley (new), per phurra		2 8 0
Do. (old) do.		2 2 0
Oats, per phurra		2 6 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra		2 8 0
Linseed, per phurra		5 0 0
Maize, per phurra		2 8 0
Moong, per phurra		4 8 0
Do. Dall, per phurra		5 0 0
Mussoor, per phurra		3 0 0
Do. Dall, per phurra		3 8 0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra		2 8 0
Peas, per phurra		3 4 0
Toor, per phurra		3 0 0
" Dall, 1st sort		5 4 0
" " 2nd sort		4 8 0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra		3 0 0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra		4 0 0
Kong, per phurra		2 12 0
Oil—		
Coccoanut, 1st sort, per maund		4 0 0
" 2nd sort, per maund		3 14 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund		4 8 0
" 2nd sort, per maund		3 14 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund		4 4 0
Castor Oil, per maund		4 4 0
Kerosine Oil, common, per tin		2 14 0
Sugar—		
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer		0 10 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer		0 8 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer		0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer		0 2 0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer		0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer		0 1 6
Do. do. brown, per seer		0 1 9
Do. Mauritius, per seer		0 1 9
Tea, Hill, per lb.		0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.		0 10 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.		0 8 0
Sago, per seer		0 1 6
Vegetables—		
Onions, per seer		0 0 2
Carrots, per seer		0 0 6
Cellery, large, each		0 1 0
Lettuces, each		0 0 6
Beet, large, each		0 1 6
Beet, small		0 0 9
Radishes, white, per dozen		0 1 6
Tomatoes, per seer		0 0 6
French Beans, per seer		0 1 0
Knol Khol, per dozen		0 10 0
Brinjals Bombay, per dozen		0 6 0
Pumpkins, large, each		0 11 0
Do. small, each		0 10 0
Coccoanuts, whole per 100		4 8 0
Do. shelled, per maund		3 2 0
[illegible]nut, per maund		4 4 0
[illegible] leaf, per 100		0 2 0
Pickles, Country—		
Ma[illegible] per seer		0 0 9
Lime [illegible] seer		0 1 6
[illegible]ixed, [illegible] seer		0 0 9
Papads, [illegible] per seer		0 1 3
[illegible] per seer		0 1 3
Salt, 1st s[illegible] per seer		0 0 11
Salt, 2nd s[illegible]		0 0 9
Poultry—		
Geese, each		4 0 0
Turkey Cock (very large), each		8 0 0
" Hens, each		3 0 0
Chickens, large, each		0 6 0

CALENDAR.—APRIL-MAY 1890.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.......April 27th, 9h 42·9m a.m.

Full Moon.......May 4th, 2h 0·2m a.m.

Days.	Engagements	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 26	Khandeish S. and W. Co., 3, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. Star of India Mills, 7, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m. Evening party to Mr. E. C. K. Olivant, Peddar Road, 9 p.m.	[illegible]	6 20	2 31m 1 20a	8 52m 11 20a
Sun. 27	3rd Sunday after Easter. Artillery Sports at Colaba, 3-15 p.m.	5 33	6 20	3 47m 5 40a	52m
Mon. 28	English mail expected per s. s. Bokhara. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. "Rast Goftar" Defamation Case.	5 34	6 21	5 17m 7 4a	[illegible]
Tues. 29	Oriental S. and W. Co., 10 Meadow Street, 3 p.m.	5 34	6 21	7 23m 8 2a	2 [illegible] 1 [illegible]
Wed. 30	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.	5 33	6 21	8 31m 8 44a	2 [illegible] 2 [illegible]
May Thur. 1	Beltane or May Day—Jupiter in Quadrature with Sun 11h. a.m.	5 33	6 21	9 16a 9 23a	3 4m 2 54a
Fri. 2	Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Mirzapore.	5 32	6 22	9 57m 10 0a	3 33m 3 38a

Left Aden on Tuesday at 3 p.m.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline [illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Khandeish Spinning and Weaving Company, 4 p.m.

Star of India Mills, 3 p.m.

Evening Party to Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Pedder Road, 9 p.m.

Columbia Skating Rink.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th April, 1890, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1889 of 175,433 maunds, and Rs. 34,743 in the earnings.

BURGLARY AT HAINES ROAD.—The shop of Lada Damaw, a dealer in grain at Haines Road, was broken into on Wednesday night last, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 290, stolen.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.—The P. and O. Co's. s.s. Assam, Captain E. Crewe, sailed yesterday with the Europe mails and with the following additional passengers:—For Brindisi.—Colonel J. de B. Lynch, Reverend Father Mariette, Mr. Duncan Mactavish, Mr. and Mrs. Hartnoll. For Aden.—Mr. Esmail Abdoolally Lalljee, Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim, and Mr. M. Essuff.

LOST.—Merwanjee Dossabhoy reports having dropped from his pocket a silver snuff box, valued at Rs. 15, somewhere between the General Post Office and Church Gate Street on Thursday last.—Ramjee Jewan, residing at Nagdevy Street, reports having dropped from his pocket a currency note for Rs. 100, on the 22nd instant, somewhere between his residence and Bholeshwar.

FEAST OF ST. JOSEPH, UPPER MAHIM.—To-morrow the Society of St. Joseph will celebrate the annual feast of their patron saint in the Church of St. Michael, Upper Mahim. The mass on the feast day will commence at 7-30 a.m. "Haydn's Imperial" will be sung and played on the occasion by the St. Victor's Band of Bandora, under the direction of their bandmaster, Mr. Garrick.

RESULT OF ABSENT-MINDEDNESS.—Jumnadass Kallianjee, a shop-keeper at Shaik Memon Street, reports that while locking the door of his shop on Thursday night, about 9 o'clock, he forgetfully left on a wooden stage outside of his shop, a bag containing currency notes, cash and two sovereigns, of the collective value of Rs. 944, and went home. About midnight he thought of his bag of money, and returned to his shop to look for it, but found, as might have been expected, it had disappeared.

DRAWING OIL FROM THE SEA.—A Hindoo woman, named Nasseeban, was placed before Mr. Richardson yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts, charged with the theft of twelve seers of kerosine oil and three seers of salt, valued at Rs. 10. The accused alleged that she had gathered the oil up with her hands off the sea water, and had found the salt scattered about the docks. His Worship, however, found her guilty of the charge, and imposed a fine of Rs. 2, or in default two days' imprisonment.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Yenkoo Wittoo, a noted character, against whom there appeared a register of three previous convictions, was yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found loitering, on Monday night last, at Bapty Road, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. The accused, on being unable to furnish the necessary security for his future good behaviour, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A BRAHMIN PRIEST.—Mr. Dwarkadas Shamjee, a merchant residing at Nepean Sea Road, reports the theft of a box containing gold ornaments, a number of which were set with precious stones, from his room on the night of the 23rd instant. Complainant could give no estimate as to the value of the property stolen. A Sunyasee or Brahmin priest, who had been residing with complainant and who has since absconded, is suspected of having committed the theft, and is believed to have left Bombay. A search is being made for the accused.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Crushna Luximon, aged 30 years. Deceased was a labourer at the Kuttao Makunjee Mill. On Thursday deceased was on a ladder placing a strap on a drum, and while he was doing so the sleeves of his bundee was caught by the strap, the result being that he was carried round the shaft and thrown violently on the ground. Both his arms were torn and his legs crushed. Deceased died shortly after admission into hospital. The verdict was "that the death of Crushna Luximon was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally caught in the belting of a mill."

BOXING CONTEST AT THE RINK.—The boxing match on skates took place at the Rink on Thursday night. In the first heat, "light weights," Mr. Hart opposed Mr. Edwards. In 5 rounds the former scored 7 points to the latter's 5. In the second Mr. Hart scored against Mr. Crutchley, the former having 6 to the latter's 4, Mr. Hart thus coming off best. Afterwards there was some capital boxing between Cocks and Mr. Morton, both splendid boxers, and a most interesting display was witnessed, the latter having the advantage on account of his skill in skating backwards and forwards. Then there was a half-mile race between the two; Mr. Cocks having ten yards' start kept a very good lead, till in the last lap, when he stumbled, but managed to pick up, and a dead heat was the result amidst much enthusiasm.

COMMITTING SUICIDE WHILE IN A PASSION.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Breach Candy Road, respecting the death of Ardaseer Pestonjee, aged 16 years. Deceased was the son of Pestonjee Cawasjee, a cash collector in the service of the G. I. P. Railway at Colaba. He was in the habit of returning home very late from school in the evenings. On Thursday he repeated the offence, and on appearing at the dinner-table his father scolded him. The boy rose from the table apparently in a temper, and left the room. His father went after him, but could not find him in the street or in the neighbourhood, and returned home about 9 p.m. As soon as the father got home, he heard that the slippers of the deceased had been found on the pavement of a well, opposite the Elphinstone High School on the Esplanade, and he at once went there, and saw the slippers and recognized them as those of his son. A Parsee was then diving in the well for the body and brought it up in about half an hour. Deceased was very hot tempered, but had never attempted to take his life before. The verdict was "that the death of Ardaseer Pestonji was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well."

CHARGE OF MISAPPROPRIATION AND FORGERY.—Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, yesterday appeared at the Esplanade Police Court before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Richardson, and conducted the prosecution on behalf of Shamjee Sewjee, who charges his cashier, Heerjee Dewjee, with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect to a sum of Rs. 5,000, and forgery. The accused was defended by Mr. Wilkin. The complainant in his cross-examination by Mr. Burder for the prosecution produced his ledger and cash-books, in which false entries had been made, and in which were debited various accounts on several merchants, who had never delivered their goods to Shamjee's firm and had never been in receipt of the sums of money which were therein specified to have been paid. The accounts further went to prove that the signatures, which purported to have been affixed in receipt of payments made for the sale of goods, were entirely false and fictitious, having been forged by the accused. Various other entries in the account books specified that transactions on an extensive scale had been carried on with the purchase of kerosine oil, of which no delivery had been made to Shamjee's firm. The magistrate here adjourned the case.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Mr J New, Karachi
a Miss Hewett, Bandora
a Mrs J Dodd, Allahabad
a Dr Leahy, Ulvar
a Mr R T Cogan, Madras
a Capt Denys, England
a M H Macleane, do
a Col and Mrs C Grosthwaite, R A, Mhow
Mr and Mrs J Trew, Deolali
Vetry Surgn F W Sharp, A V D, Poona
[illegible] Surgn S M Smith, A V D, Poona
[illegible] Surgn J K Grainger
[illegible] MacConkey, Zanzibar
a [illegible] W Hussey, do
[illegible] and Mrs J Elston,
a [illegible]
Majleston, Poona
Lieut James, do
Capt B Powell, do
Ma[illegible]hardson, do
Rt [illegible] Mrs J W Otley,
a Mr [illegible]jab
Mr au[illegible]err, Gokak
Mr N W L Wait
Capt J H [illegible]
England, ss Emir,
Mr F H No[illegible]
Major W W[illegible]
[illegible]
Capt [illegible] Groome, England
Lieut [illegible] Greatorex,
[illegible] J N Ward,
[illegible] J Christian,
[illegible]
Mr J Close, England.
a Comdr R H Floyd, Zanzibar
a Lieut C Wintle, do
a Lieut R Ozzaid, do
a Dr S H Yonel do
a Mr C Webb do
a Mr R Pedwick do
a Mr J Moriest do
a Mr H Schwer, Bombay
Mr F Place do
Dr B Grayfoot do
Mr and Mrs W E Bennett, Bombay
Mr M Do Canto, Bombay
Mr C A Ellis, England
a Mr F Gleadow, Bombay
Lieut J M Fraser, Zanzibar
Mr T Walker, Bombay
Mr A Conley, do
Mr B Schnabel, do
Mr W Barrett, do
Mr J Heyn, do
Mr J G Hall, do
Major Radcliffe do
Mrs A P W Kennedy, Bombay
Revd J F Gomperts, Bombay
a Mrs J B Lynch, N W P
a Lieut J O'Hara, England
Mr H Collinson, do
Major and Mrs. Annesley, N W P
A Col [illegible] Thomas, Poona
a Mr A [illegible], Bombay
[illegible] Burmah

[illegible]

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

DISPUTE REGARDING A COTTON CONSIGNMENT.

SHIVNARAYEN MATHURADAS AND OTHERS *vs.* BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO. AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiffs in this suit prayed that the defendants, Beyts, Craig and Co., might be decreed to return to them the mate's receipt in dispute, or to pay to them the sum of Rs. 8,850 with interest; and that in the meantime the defendants, Beyts, Craig and Co., might be restrained from parting with the receipt, or the cotton which it represented. The Hon'ble Mr. Latham and Mr. Badroodin, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for Beyts and Co.; while the third defendant, Lutiff Noor Mahomed, was not represented.

The plaintiffs' case was that they are shroffs carrying on business in Bombay. The defendant, Lutiff Noor Mahomed, is a cotton merchant of Bombay, who consigned cotton to Europe through the defendants Beyts, Craig and Co. The plaintiffs advanced monies to Lutiff Noor Mahomed for the purchase of cotton. The practice was that such cotton, when purchased, was held by the plaintiffs as security for their advances till shipment, when they obtained the monies for the bills drawn against the cotton from the shipping firm, or the price of the cotton, and repay themselves their advances. Lutiff Noor Mahomed purchased lately in the market 100 bales of Western Madras cotton, the price of which was paid by the plaintiffs, who also took possession of the cotton, and at Lutiff's request, got it pressed into bales at Colaba, paying all the charges thereof. Lutiff then arranged with Beyts, Craig and Co. for sale to their London constituents of the cotton, which was to be placed on board a steamer. The goods were accordingly shipped in the steam-ship Indrani, the mate's receipt being taken in the name of the plaintiffs. The receipt was then taken by one of the plaintiffs to Beyts, Craig and Co., in order to obtain payment for the goods. The receipt was transferred to the name of Beyts, Craig and Co., who drew a cheque for Rs. 8,850 on the Chartered Mercantile Bank and gave it to the plaintiffs. This took place on the 26th November 1889, but Beyts, Craig and Co. asked that the cheque should not be presented till the 28th November 1889, as they had to provide monies to meet it; and they also dated it with the latter date. The plaintiffs subsequently found that the words, "on behalf of Lutiff Noor Mahomed," had been written between the plaintiffs' name and the words "or bearer". On the 27th November 1889, however, Beyts, Craig and Co. notified to the plaintiffs by a letter, that they had stopped payment of the cheque, because Lutiff Noor Mahomed had failed to settle his accounts. The plaintiffs urged that nothing was said about settlement of accounts at the time they were ordered to part with the mate's receipt, on being given the cheque. It was presented to the bank on the 28th November 1889, but payment was refused. The defendants had not paid the cheque or any portion of the Rs. 8,850. The plaintiffs said that they would never have parted with the mate's receipt representing the goods, had there been any question or doubt about the payment of the cheque. They charged that they were tricked out of the receipt by Beyts, Craig and Co., who delayed the presentment thereof in order to be able to stop payment, which the plaintiffs charge that they intended to do at the time they gave the cheque. Plaintiffs believed that Lutiff Noor Mahomed was acting in collusion with Beyts, Craig and Co. in the matter, in order to defraud the plaintiffs of their money. They submitted that Beyts, Craig and Co., having then obtained the receipt, were not entitled to refuse payment of the amount of the cheque, which they led the plaintiffs to believe was equivalent to cash payment, without returning the receipt.

The case for Beyts, Craig and Co. was this. They had no knowledge of the practice mentioned by the plaintiffs; and at the time of the transaction, they had no notice or knowledge that the plaintiffs had paid the price of 100 bales, or that they had taken possession of the cotton, or got it pressed into bales or paid the charges thereof. They denied that the third defendant arranged for the sales of the cotton to their London constituents. By a writing dated 2nd October 1889, he contracted with them to sell, through their London firm, the 100 bales for October and November shipment; and the bales were delivered to them in fulfilment of the contract. They admitted that the mate's receipt was in the name of the plaintiffs, but it was endorsed by them to the name of Beyts, Craig and Co., at the request of the third defendant. They admitted that they gave to the plaintiffs, on the 26th November 1889, a cheque for Rs. 8,850, and that it was post-dated the 28th November. It was not true that they asked that the cheque should not be presented till the 28th November, as they had no funds to meet it; nor was it true that they put on the cheque the words "on behalf of Lutiff Noor Mahomed," without the knowledge of the plaintiffs or the third defendant. When the third defendant offered to them the mate's receipt in fulfilment of the agreement, there were large sums of money due by him to the defendants in respect of previous transactions; and they, in the presence and hearing of the plaintiffs, informed the third defendant that no money could be paid to him in respect of the 100 bales unless and until he settled for and paid off the monies due by him. The third defendant promised that he would pay off the monies on the 27th November, and asked that in the meantime a cheque for the 100 bales should be given in favour of the plaintiffs. The third defendant and the plaintiffs were informed that a post-dated cheque only would be given; and that, if the third defendant did not pay off the monies due by him, payment of the cheque would be stopped. They agreed to accept the cheque on those terms; and the cheque was accordingly post-dated, and the words "on behalf of Lutiff Noor Mahomed," were inserted therein. The defendants denied that they tricked the plaintiffs out of the mate's receipt, or that they acted in collusion with the third defendant.

The hearing of evidence in the case is being proceeded with.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* GOPAL NARAYEN.

THIS was an application for revision in the above case, in which the accused was tried and sentenced by Mr. M. C. Gibb, First-class Magistrate of Khandeish, for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare represented the accused.

It appeared that the accused sued one Anna Babaji Naik and Gulabdas Harridas, in the court of the second-class Subordinate Judge of Amalner, for a declaration of ownership of a certain house, and for setting aside the summary order of that court. The accused was examined as a witness in that suit, on behalf of the second defendant, and, as the Subordinate Judge found that he had intentionally made certain contradictory false statements on oath, gave his sanction for his prosecution under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code. In accordance with that sanction, the accused was tried by the first-class Magistrate of Khandeish, who convicted and sentenced him to one month's simple imprisonment.

Mr Justice Birdwood, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said:—In his deposition of the 23rd August 1886, the accused said that Ekoba Nathu had been in his service for ten or fifteen years, and that before that he was in the service of Ramchandra Mahadajee. In his deposition of 18th November 1887, he said that Ekoba was not in the service of Ramchandra Mahadajee during his life-time. For making these contradictory statements, the accused has been convicted on an alternative charge of giving false evidence. There is no finding that either of the statement is false. The magistrate has failed to notice that, in his later deposition, the accused modified the statement made by him therein. On his attention being called to the statement in his earlier deposition of 23rd August 1886, he said, "If such a statement was made by me in my previous deposition, the same may be true." He therefore withdrew the statement at first made in his later deposition, and he had the right to do so, for a deposition must be read as a whole, and a witness must always be given an opportunity of correcting any answer given by him; and the statement that he finally makes must be taken to be evidence that he intended to give. If the test in Regina *vs.* Balcrishna Appaset were applied to the deposition of the 18th November 1887, it appears that there was no contradiction between the two depositions. We must, therefore, reverse the conviction and sentence, and we acquit the accused.

COMPLETION OF THE HAKA ROAD.

General Tregear's party returned to Sangao on the 21st inst., having completed the Haka road. They left what was then our advance camp on the Tcherian Klang on the 1st of April. That camp is 50 miles from Haka. For four days nothing but disappointments were met with: the country turned out far more difficult than the general view obtained from a distance had led them to expect. The jungle was so dense that no view could be obtained of the difficulties ahead, and the deep ravines with rocky precipitous sides necessitated great detours being made. However on the 5th instant matters began to improve. A path which had been heard of from natives of two villages was struck and this was followed more or less into Haka. It led through a pass in the Htao range and then turned north-east and joined the route followed by Captain Hall's reconnoitering party.

The country east of the Htao is described as far more open than that through which we have been moving. The hills are less precipitous, and altogether the road-making was far easier than it had proved on this side. Still it was only by incessant hard work from dawn to dark every day that the little party managed to complete their task. After leaving the Htao range there were still three ranges to be crossed, all over 6,000 feet high. One of these, the Kythang, was very precipitous and rocky, and the working party had such great difficulty in blasting out the roadway that it was long after dark before camp was reached. In spite of this General Tregear was able to march into Haka two days before the time he had promised to be there, having made 50 miles of road in 13 days. The contrast between this rapid advance and our slow progress before, when our working party was far stronger, shows conclusively the difference between the country the Burma and Chittagong Columns have been moving through. As the party were returning a man who had been a captive for three years in a village adjoining the route escaped and claimed protection. The Chief actually had the audacity to send and ask for him to be given up. This is one of the villages which recently submitted to General Symons.—*Pioneer.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW ARTS COURSE.

THE *Indu Prakash* remarks:—The Senate has at last adopted the Arts course in its entirety. The course is a decided improvement on the previous courses both in point of the quality and the distribution of studies. It confirms the period of four years with three examinations, two at the intervals of one year each, and the third at the end of the last two years. It takes out of the necessary course a large portion of mathematics which was of little use for purposes of general culture, and makes instead a knowledge of the Histories of India and England and of political economy compulsory on all. Two books in English, two in a classical language, a portion of algebra and euclid, and a period of ancient history is, to our mind, a very light course for one year. It is well that it should be so light since a great part of the first year is spent in mere adaptation to new environments.

THE MADRAS TRIBUTE TO LORD REAY.

The *Indu Prakash* says:—Our countrymen of Madras have shown a rarer and a juster appreciation of Lord Reay's services than some persons nearer home. It speaks volumes in favour of our late Governor's character and reputation that in spite of the persistent gibes and jeers which have been hurled against him from some quarters, there should be admirers of Lord Reay even in distant Madras. The movement in his Lordship's honour derives all the greater significance from the fact that it is headed by such an unostentatious and quiet man as the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mutta Sami Ayer. We are not surprised that the *Hindu*, the local leading paper, takes an elaborately favourable notice of Lord Reay's administration, since the public opinion which our contemporary, in common with many papers in the country, represents was fully declared at the last Congress. But when the opinion takes such an active concrete shape as a movement to collect funds and to raise a local memorial, it bespeaks an uncommon strength of conviction. A local contemporary of ours lately compared Lord Reay with Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant-Duff. We wonder whether our countrymen of Madras would have made the movement they have done in honour of Lord Reay if they had thought him like their late Governor.

THE INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.

The *Gujerat Mitra* says:—The Industrial Art Exhibition held this year by the Bombay Art Society in the premises of the Sir J. J. School of Arts is a grand success. The very numerous collections made by Rao Bahadur B. A. Gupte, Curator of the Government Central Book Depot, of the Indian, Chinese, Japanese and Persian rarities, speak for themselves the high credit the Exhibition has achieved this year. The loan collections from the Maharaja of Bhownuggur of the various gold and jewelled ornaments, from the Nawab of Radhanpur the stately turban bedecked with diamonds and rubies as also shields and swords equally worked with gold and silver, from the Divan of Palanpur of the well-known cutlery and weapons of the State, from the Rao of Cutch of the beautiful silver and gold dishes, trays, spoons, flower-vases, &c., of the Bhuj workmanship, from the Chief of Jamkhundi, the Hon. Justice Bailey and Mr. Tata, of Bombay, with other gentlemen, of the various beautiful collections of Indian and English curiosities, have gone a great way to promote the success of the Exhibition. The Surat embroidery kinkhab and sandlewood boxes, &c., were also not wanting in making up the grandeur. The rare and valuable collections of the late Dr. Bhau Daji, also Mr. Chunilal's jewels, worth 13 lakhs of Rupees, were exhibited.

THE CORPORATION AND ITS PRESIDENTS.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks:—We commend the good sense of the Corporators in appointing Khan Bahadur Mancherji Murzban to the civic chair for the ensuing year. Mr. Murzban is not only an efficient Government official, but is also an active and useful citizen, always anxious to champion the cause of the ratepayers where justice and common sense demand it, and his election may, therefore, be taken as a proof that the Corporation is not slow to appreciate the worth of deserving men. Mr. Murzban has not had to canvass for votes, yet the acclamation with which the resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Sayani for his appointment to the chair was carried can but point to the fact that Mr. Murzban enjoys the confidence of a majority of the Corporators. We wish Mr. Murzban a year of prosperity and increased public usefulness. We also cordially approve of the vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Ameerudin Tyebji to the retiring Chairman of the Corporation, Mr. Geary, for the zealous and conscientious discharge of his onerous duties. His persuasiveness and tolerance of difference of opinion, coupled with his intimate knowledge of municipal affairs, enabled Mr. Geary to succeed in winning the esteem and regard of those over whom he presided, and in making one of the most efficient Presidents of our city Parliament. The task of a President who has to look after the Municipal interests of a varied body of rate-payers, and to guide and control the decisions of their representatives, is very arduous indeed, and those only who have Mr. Geary's tact and energy can hope to succeed.

"HITTING HARD AT LORD REAY."

The *Gujarati* remarks:—The *Times of India*, which has for some weeks been busily engaged in hitting hard at Lord Reay despite its loudly trumpeted desire to avoid saying unpleasant things about his Lordship, sagely announces in its columns that a Scotchman with Dutch blood in his veins ought not to have been appointed a Governor. Apart from the question of good manners raised by such piece of criticism, we may ask our contemporary why he did not on the same principle object to Lord Dufferin's appointment to the Indian Viceroyalty. He, too, had Italian blood in his veins. But it seems that there is something specially criminal in being a Dutchman by extraction. If Lord Reay was unfit to be a Governor, because he was a foreigner, what has the *Times* to say if we carry the argument a step further and contend that the foreign rulers of this vast country, whose rule has been characterised as unsympathetic by such an eminent authority as Professor Darmesteter, together with the writer in its columns, have no business to be in this country, because, as a matter of fact, they do not and cannot understand in many instances grievances of the people owing to their foreign modes of thought and the absence of sympathy with the natives of the soil? We are pained to see that the *Times* should seize every opportunity for flinging the British prestige in the face of the native public, injure their feelings by misrepresenting the actions and intentions of a Ruler who has won their affection by his just and upright administration, and set an unworthy example to his younger contemporaries by importing racial controversies into the discussion of public questions. It is, however, a relief to turn to the *Bombay Gazette*, but for whose sobriety, judgment, and vigilance, Anglo-Indian journalism would have been for ever discredited in the eyes of the native public.

AN INCIDENT OF THE ANGLO-SIAMESE COMMISSION.

Writing of the Anglo-Siamese Commission the special correspondent of the *Englishman* reports a disturbance at Kyaington. He says there was a pony (Roe) held within the precincts of the "Haw." Seven of the Panthay muleteers who brought up our baggage went in to have a look at it. They were at once asked who they were, and on replying were told to go out. They probably demurred, as Chinamen will, and were then and there set upon. By some official order one was cut down by a "dah," and shot through the shoulder. He however got back to his camp, some two miles distant. The rest scattered, one coming and reporting the matter to Mr. Scott. He said he was followed, and dared not go back to his Camp. We accordingly took ten sepoys and went to the Panthay encampment, which is outside the city walls. There we found the wounded man: the others had not returned, so we started back and managed to lose our way, and after much wandering about made a villager come out and guide us. The pony had been stopped so we turned into bed at about midnight. On the following morning (yesterday) Mr. Scott summoned the "Amats," and ordered instant enquiry into the whole business to be made. They shillyshallied as Asiatics do, and failed to bring either evidence or the perpetrators of the assault. Five of the Panthays turned up in the morning, having ridden all night, but one still is missing, and it is to be feared has been killed. Mr. Scott in strong language ordered the Amats away, and to bring the chief Minister in half an hour. In the meantime he wrote a firm letter to the Tsawbwa, saying that a grievous assault had been made on servants of the British Government; that such proceedings were not to be tolerated. The missing Panthay must be produced, or if killed his murderers, who should be tried according to Shan custom. The Amats arrived with the chief Minister a little after the time granted them and Mr. Scott having despatched his letters to the Tsawbwa, told them to come up this morning, and they are now present. The worst part of the whole business is that the Chinamen declare that the Tsawbwa himself fired the shot which wounded the Panthay; that firing off his revolver at people is a pastime of his; and that only two months ago another Chinaman was killed in the "Haw," under similar circumstances and two men killed in the streets. The Chinese population is keeping very quiet during the enquiry, but the head of the Panthay says that here are 200 of these here, well armed, who are quite capable of taking the law into their own hands.

THE THEFT OF LADY BAKER'S JEWELLERY.

THE discovery made by the Police at Ratnapura, which tends to throw more light on the subject of the robbery of jewellery from Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, at Nuwara Eliya, is, it seems, of far more importance than our announcement of yesterday might lead one to think. It seems that information was brought to the Police that two Sinhalese men, named Bandar, notorious characters, it is said, at Kegalla, were endeavouring to dispose of some valuable diamonds and other gems. The diamonds were English cut stones, articles, one very rarely sees hawked about in Ceylon, and which moreover, it is very difficult to sell at anything like their full value. Accordingly, the suspicious of the Police were aroused, and investigations showed that the Bandars, besides possessing four English-cut diamonds, had one hundred and eleven other gems, all of which are supposed to be part of the jewellery stolen from Lady Baker and Sir Samuel. The Bandar Brothers were at once charged with being in unlawful possession of the jewels, and they have been remanded on that charge; but from information obtained during the time that these men have been in custody, the Police seem pretty certain that they have got a clue to the whole thing, and rumour has it that they now know where the rest of the missing jewellery is. We hope that [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, April 25.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table [illegible] The [illegible] column under the head "Temperature" gives [illegible] mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately [illegible] temperature of the day. The 7th column [illegible] (with the proper sign) between [illegible] of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as [illegible] ing the rate of the actual amount [illegible] air to the amount required to saturate [illegible]

5. The amount of clouds is expressed [illegible] the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting [illegible] overcast sky.

6. The last column under [illegible] gives the difference [illegible] actual rainfall from 1st Nov. [illegible] rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature. 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.
Delhi	29·747	+ ·052	— ·011	S	5	81·7	101·0
Agra	29·763	+ ·096	— ·023	E	10	78·1	101·0
Allahabad	29·782	+ ·153	+ 0·10	W N W	11	85·3	110·0
Jhansi	29·792	+ ·137	— ·006	S	19	78·2	105·5
Jacobabad	29·613	+ ·078	— ·155	Calm	4	75·2	104·4
Karachi	29·739	— ·021	— ·100	W S W	19	79·9	89·7
Ajmere	29·724	— ·041	— ·093	S W	13	83·3	[illegible]
Deesa	29·746	— ·064	— 1·09	S S W	14	73·7	[illegible]
Rajkot	29·804	— ·041	— ·084	W S W	10	75·3	97·4
Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore	29·821	+ ·019	— ·033	S E	6	77·2	[illegible]
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·847	?	+ ·051	W	7	[illegible]	106·0
Hoshungabad	29·856	+ ·084	— ·011	E S E	8	75·5	104·5
Khandwa	29·827	+ ·046	— ·022	S E	10	79·8	100·2
Raipur	29·751	+ ·057	— ·036	W S W	16	87·5	106·3
Nagpur	29·818	+ ·070	— ·007	N N E	8	82·2	103·2
Amraoti	29·851	+ ·087	+ ·011	E N E	10	77·2	99·8
Akola	29·828	+ ·052	— ·013	W S W	12	79·9	101·3
Surat	29·822	— ·064	— ·064	W	L	85·6	100·7
Malegaon	29·842	+ ·004	— ·026	Calm	7	79·5	94·4
Bombay	29·847	— ·009	+ ·059	E N E	8	81·2	87·6
Poona	29·865	+ ·004	— ·035	N W	6	76·2	95·1
Sholapur	29·854	...	— ·010	E S E	10	79·0	96·7
Ratnagiri	29·825	— ·021	— ·060	S	4	85·4	89·9
Belgaum	29·828	— ·024	— ·063	E S E	2	73·8	85·8
Goa	29·812	— ·002	...	E N E	2	85·0	93·0
Karwar	29·820	— ·008	— ·087	N E	2	79·0	90·8
Mangalore	29·840	— ·047	— ·071	Calm	2	75·0	92·8
Calicut	29·844	— ·033	— ·077	S E	6	80·7	92·3
Cochin	...	...	...	Calm	M	82·9	99·3
Bangalore	29·871	— ·022	— ·067	W N W	4	75·4	91·8
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam	29·774	— ·043	— ·103	S S W	7	87·7	98·2
Bellary	29·814	+ ·016	— ·014	N	8	83·0	101·5
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	29·795	— ·041	— ·104	S S W	15	[illegible]	89·8
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	29·840	— ·038	— ·065	W N W	6	84·7	108·7
Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colombo	29·897	+ ·008	— ·032	S S W	8	85·5	87·5

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S Strong, H = Heavy. a Dust-storm. b Dark gloomy weather. c Fine weather with passing clouds. d Dust haze. e Gale of wind. f Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds. g Severe gale of wind. h Passing showers during day. i Thunder and lightning at distance. j Thunder-storm. k Fine clear weather. l Dust-storm.

SUMMARY.—Pressure has decreased in Rajputana, Gujarat, on the Malabar Coast, and at most stations in the Madras and the Bombay Presidencies, but has increased elsewhere. The rise has been most rapid in the North-West Provinces, rapid in Sind and at some few stations in Berar and the Central Provinces and moderate in other places. The baric gradients continue to be very steep in Sind, Rajputana and over the greater part of Gujarat, while in other districts they are moderate. Readings are very high at Poona, Sholapur, Bangalore and Bellary and very low in the Indus Valley. The isobars indicate the probable existence of a barometric depression to the northwards of Jacobabad. The Barometer is almost everywhere below the average, the deficiency being very considerable in the Indus Valley, Rajputana, Gujarat and on the Coromandel Coast. Abnormals point to the existence of a somewhat large depression off the Coromandel Coast. Winds are south-westerly in Gujarat, Rajputana and also on the Coromandel Coast, but in most other places south-easterly and north-easterly currents prevail. The wind velocities have been above the average at several stations as anticipated in yesterday's report and gales of wind and thunder-storms are reported from some stations. This morning's observations show that wind velocity was 20 miles per hour at Bombay, 14 at Ajmere, 12 at Allahabad, 10 at Jacobabad and Nagpur and 6 to 8 at Madras, Bellary, Goa, Akola, Amraoti, Deesa, Jhansi, and Agra. The maximum temperature is below the mean of the season at most stations and the highest maximum readings recorded were 111·? at Allahabad and [illegible] at Cawnpore. Nights are very [illegible] at Allahabad, Delhi, Deesa, and Nagpur, and the lowest temperature registered last night was [illegible] at Belgaum. Humidity has largely risen in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces and also locally at Jacobabad, Deesa, Indore, Amraoti, Akola and Malegaon, and skies are densely clouded in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Sind, and at some few stations in Berar and the Central Provinces, and partially cloudy in most other places. Rain exceeding an inch in amount has fallen at Karwar, while light local showers are reported from Calicut, Poona, Sholapur, Bombay, Amraoti, Hoshungabad, Indore, Jacobabad, Malegaon, and Jhansi. The baric gradients in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana, and on the Kathiawar Coast are very steep and winds of more than the average strength are likely to blow there. The barometer is abnormally very low on the Coromandel Coast, and as a large abnormal barometric depression exists [illegible] strong winds are probable. Conditions appear to be slightly favourable for light local rainfall in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Berar, the Central Provinces and on the Malabar Coast. The weather in Sind is such as indicates the probability of strong winds in the Persian Gulf.

G. M. ROBINSON,

for Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 25.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—1 hogshead whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co; 2 puncheons whisky, Treacher and Co.

Bellagio, s—200 cases whisky, D Cowasjee.

Europa s—70 hogsheads ale, F Fisher and Co.

Armenia s—95 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Beatrice s—50 packages empty bottles, Sodder and Co.

Kerbella s—5 cases writing paper, &c, H Abdoolally.

Brindisi s—25 cases port and 18 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Sandfields s—25 cases shery, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Lord Charlemont s—8 cases plate glass, S Liliadhur; 45 drums turpentine, Vincent Soares.

Rosetta s—17 cases provisions, &c, Phillips and Co; 15 bales straw boards, 3 packages papers, S A S Dawood; 162 cases provisions, Treacher and Co; 97 cases oilmanstore, &c, C Dadabhoy; 2 cases printed books, Ballaji and Co; 11 cases bacon, cheese, and ham, Green and Read; 5 cases brandy and 2 cases bitters, Bolton and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon's s—11 packages printing paper, N Cumroodin.

Imperatrix s—15 packages glassware, Fazall M Kysee, 2 packages glassware, H A Noormahomed.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—25 casks alizerine dye, G Moolljee.

Douro s—50 cases matches, Volkart Bros; 50 drums linseed oil, S Noorbhoy; 25 drums linseed oil, M A Hossein Tyabjee; 60 drums linseed oil, A Soomeudin; 125 drums linseed oil, F F Bengalee; 50 drums linseed oil, E Kikabhoy; 61 drums linseed oil, &c., Rajbhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Baldaino s—10 casks leadshots, O Junal.

FROM BOULOGNE.

Rosetta s—30 cases champgne, Hormusjee Ruttonjee and Co; 30 cases champagne, Meiffre Neveu and Co.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Thames s—3 cases wine, Green and Read.

FROM BATOUM.

John Bright s—13,000 cases kerocine oil, Nensy Khyrai and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall s—1,400 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1 case China silk, T Gopalljee; 60 bales cotton, V Sewderjee; 200 bales cotton, Heerjee Sawjee; 3 bales twist, C Premchand; 24 bales wool, B Tekirchund; 80 bales cottondy, H F Mamed Rahimtoola; 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bombay s—525 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 15 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—1,000 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 860 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 385 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

Roma s—94 cwts groundnuts, 100 cwts tilseed, and 100 cwts cocoanut, V Wamanrao and Co; 330 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 76 bales cotton, and 500 cwts weedseed, Volkart Brothers; 565 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HULL.

Maltby s—2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—65 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Amana s—550 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Europa s—4,002 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—4002 cwts linseed and 10,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 355 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 137 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

Bellagio s—180 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 134 bales hemp, R Caderbhoy; 360 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—230 tolas gold coins, (Rs. 4,600) Jalla Vijamend.

FOR GENOA.

Moonstone s—500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.; 600 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 600 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts tilseed, and 3,000 cwts linseed, John L Kersten; 10 bales goatskin, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 2,270 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Netherfield s—3,000 cwts rapeseed, and 999 cwts linseed, Tod Durant and Co.; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.; 450 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mary Beyts s—187 cwts gingelly seed, Tod Durant and Co; 20 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Bombay s—3,000 cwts groundnuts, E Spinner and Co; 4,018 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,002 cwts costorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Landaura s—108 bales cotton, R Lookmandass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rosetta s—7 chests opium, E Sepoorjee; 12 chests opium, Tata and Co.

Thibet s—812 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; [illegible] bales twist, David Sassoon and Co [illegible] and 126 bales twist, [illegible] [illegible]

DIVINE SERVICES.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, 27TH APRIL, 1890.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)—Missa Coelestis.—Hymns [illegible] and 172.

1-45 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.—Hymns 173 and 27. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis. Anthem—"O taste and see"—Goss. Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE. (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.)

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 3[illegible], 1[illegible], and 307.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 301, 231 and 274.

The Offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 202 and 193.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 238, 236 and 21.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion.

5 p.m.—Children's Service.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 350, 178 and 370.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 307 and 255.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 3[illegible], 273 and 332.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

(Opposite the Main Entrance to Prince's Dock.)

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion with Sermon.

6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer with Sermon.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH,

Colaba Causeway.

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Revd. G. W. Clutterbuck.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

8 p.m.—Special Evangelistic Service for Soldiers and Sailors.

Byculla, Victoria Gardens.

9 a.m.—Morning Service.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.

Cordial invitations to all.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, (Choral) with Sermon, by Rev. Fr. Bisco.

10 a.m.—Matins. No Children's Service during the Holidays.

6 p.m.—(Choral) Evensong and Sermon, by Rev. Fr. Gardner.

Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Alms for Choir expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.

6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

Hymn 5, 2nd tune; 337, 2nd tune.

Psalms 122, v. 6, tune 154.

Psalms 72, v. 17, tune 94.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Bellagio in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock.

MR. HARRY FURNISS has made full and free confession of his method of taking grotesque portraits of notable personages. It is very simple. He takes them "how and when he can" and is careful, above all, never to let his "victims," as he calls them, know he is "on their trail." Sometimes, regardless of their doom, "like Gray's Eton boys, they are riding in the Park, sometimes just getting into a train, or they are chatting to a friend in the Lobby, or fast asleep in the House during some very dry debate. It is all the same to this chartered libertine of the pencil, the great object being to avoid the conventionality of a photograph. A photograph may often lose all the salient points which go to make a man's individuality, but Mr. Furniss aims to seize them all. The uninitiated will readily take the artist's word that this is not always easy work even with the best men. Mr. John Morley's face, we are told, [illegible] four almost, and one day he looks [illegible] enough to be his own grandpapa [illegible] Sir William Harcourt, on the other hand, is always good [illegible] Mr. Chaplin [illegible] [illegible] of the Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Kirklands, 1,168 tons, Captain D Sutherland, sailed yesterday for Hull, laden with a general cargo.

THE Coasting steam-ship Hindoo, 25 tons, Captain G J Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch Mandvi, &c., with a general cargo and 205 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Secundra, 1,691 tons, Captain Black, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cocoanada, with a general cargo and 19 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Thibet, 1,865 tons, Captain W M Brown, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Yokohama, with a general cargo, and 411 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain C R Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of timber and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain J Avern, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Karachi, with a general cargo, and twenty deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Nudea, 1,932 tons, Captain J H Stofford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr Oldham as cabin passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Purulia, 993 tons, Captain A L Houstoun, arrived in Bombay yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 84 cases of opium, and the following passengers:—Mr. C C Fernner, Major E Backle, Mr. B J Padshaw, four native gentlemen, Mr. C Fernandes, Sergeant and Mrs. Emery, and 165 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co's steam-ship Bombay, 2,047 tons, Captain T F Creery, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from China via Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong. Mrs Sachse and 3 children, Mr. T G Figg, Mr. H F Hallyer, Surgeon-Major Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Cramp, Mr. and Miss Dodd, Miss Woodin, Mr. and Mrs Dickie and two children.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Rosetta, 2,039 tons, Captain J W Bray, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr and Mrs L G Wait and friend, Maj and Mrs Ottley, Mr J Dunn, Lieut H T Brown, Mr J McKay, Mr J Jones, Mr Chas Stewart, Mr and Mrs W F Thomson. For Melbourne—Miss M M McNiel. Mr W Barrett. For Shanghai.—Mr W H Thurman. For Colombo—Mr A W Forbes and servant, Miss Butler, Captain R W Graham. For Hongkong—Mr E Jamsetjee, Mr S Edutjee, Mr Park Dang. For Singapore—Mr G J Shekury.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Amana	2048	Kilgour	C	K Nixon & Co
,, Bellagio	2531	Blacklock	D	F Muir & Co
,, Mobile	..	Hughes	E	B & P S N Co
,, Douro	1568	Aitkins	F	F Muir & Co
,, Maltby	1803	Sherwood	H J	W&A Graham &Co
,, Peveril	1975	Walters	M	K. Nixon & Co
,, Moonstone	1860	Martyr	O	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Rosario	[illegible]	Brown	P	Finlay Muir & Co
,, Roma	1873	Taylor	Q	V, Brothers.
,, Rotherfield	1843	McFee	L J	Mackintosh & Co.
HARBOUR WALL.				
,, Ponani	543	Nakoda		
,, Neera	...	Nakoda		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Europa	1433	Jones	2	K Nixon & Co
,, Mary Beyts	2443	Hamlyn	3	Beyts Craige & Co.
,, Khiva	1452	Crewe	4	P & O S N Co
,, Rosetta	2039	Brady	5	P & O Co
,, Ellora	1470	Icely	6	B I S N Co.
,, Imperatrix	2449	Egger	7	A H Lloyds & Co
,, Kirklands	1668	Sutherland	10	W&A Graham & Co
,, Idar	2585	Hughes	13	E Bates & Co
,, Deccan	202	B.ay	9	H Cassim & Co.
,, Ly Palmer	1801	Smith	16	W&A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From
25	Bombay s	Creery	China.
	Thibet s	Brown	Yokohama, March [illegible]
	Secundra s	Black	Cocoanada.
	Purulia s	Houstoun	Persian Gulf.
	Hindoo s	Baker	Mandvi, April 21.
	Nudia s	Stofford	Calcutta, April 10.
	Henzada s	Avern	L. via Kurrachee.
	Byculla s	Kendall	Rangoon, April 15.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Lady Palmer s	Smith	Antwerp.
	Kirklands s	Sutherland	Hull.
	Assam s	Crewe	Aden.
	Rosetta s	Bray	China, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Thibet, for China, &c.
,, Emir, for Genoa and Marseilles.
,, Bombay, for London, &c.
,, Ehrenfels, for Hamburg and Bremen.
,, Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvi, &c.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

April 21 Strs City of Khios and Roumania and Kelburn.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

April 23 Clan Fraser s ... London.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24th April, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·750
Temperature of Air	83·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	·736
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·4
General Direction of Wind *a*	SW, WSW, S, NNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours *a*	182
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	0·01
,, ,, year	0·00

a From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 24.

Cole, Major, Bengal, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from R Pindi.

APRIL 25.

Fenner, Lieut, Bo, 1st Dorset Regt, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

Buckle, Major, Bo, R A, on leave.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 25.

Graham, Capt, Bo, 2nd Middlesex, on leave, to Ceylon.

Cole, Major, Bengal, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, to England.

Westmacott, Col, Bombay, 28th Pioneers, on duty, to Kirkee.

Even, Capt, Bombay, 28th Pioneers, on duty, to Kirkee.

Thomson, Lieut, Bombay, 28th Pioneers, on duty, to Kirkee.

Foster, Lieut, Bombay. 28th Pioneers, on duty, to Kirkee.

Hancock, Lieut, Bombay, 28th Pioneers, on duty, to Kirkee.

Vensur, Lieut, Bombay, 28th Pioneers, on duty, to Kirkee.

Fraser, Lieut, Bombay, 28th Pioneers, on duty, to Kirkee.

Barness, Surgeon, Bombay, 28th Pioneers, on duty, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 26th April, 1890.

1. The annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall on Tuesday next, the 29th instant, at 9 p.m. Members are requested to attend and bring any friends they may wish to invite. Officers will wear Mess Dress. N. C. Officers and Volunteers red or white uniform. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize-lists and prizes.

2. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bo. Vol. Rifle Association at the Volunteer Head-quarters at 6 o'clock this evening.

By Order.
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDER
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding
Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 26th April, 1890.

There will be a meeting of the Council of the B. V. E. Association at Head-quarters of the Bo. Vol. Rifles at 6 o'clock this evening. All members are requested to attend.

By order,
A. LESLIE, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

For investigation of pauperism.

23-90—Balkrishna and D—Krishnanath Narayen and another vs Atmaram Narayen and others—Wadia and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal. Postponed Long Causes.

685-89—Wadia and G—Shivnarayen Muthuradas vs C A Boyle and others—Little, S. [illegible] and N. —Part heard.

[illegible]—Little, S F [illegible] Purmanundas [illegible] C A [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 25.

AN advance of 1d. per oz. in the price of Silver took place in London yesterday, making the rate 47d; and large extra allotments of Wire Transfers were made by the Indian Council, say 17¼ lakhs on Bombay, 21¾ lakhs on Calcutta, and 4 lakhs on Madras, at rates ranging from 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5 23-32d., the higher price showing an advance of 11-32d. in Wednesday's regular allotment price, and of 13-32d. on that obtained for the extra Transfers on the same day. The Exchange Banks' buying rates on India at 30 days' sight was put up ⅛d., being quoted at 1s. 5⅝d. Four per cent. Rupee Securitees are called nominal; but 4½ per cents. come one per cent. higher at £76⅝. Consols were unaltered at 98; and Indian Sterling Loan at 108½. In Paris, French Rentes were ½ per cent. higher, at 89; but Exchange on London was unchanged at fcs. 25·15½.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending on Wednesday make the Bank's Reserve 44 per cent. of the Liabilities, which is a decrease of one per cent. since the date of the previous statement. The Bank rate remained at 3 per cent., and in the market rates of discount no change is reported. The weekly Specie shipments are given as £70,000 in Silver and £50,000 in Gold for this Port.

No further news is to hand regarding the Wheat and Seed markets. We hear from Mincing Lane that the Goat Skin Sale closed yesterday with a fair demand, 960,000 skins out of the million and a half put forward having found buyers.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening, both generally and for Surats, at an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in spot Mid-American at 6⅜d. per lb., "Fine" Broach being also higher to the same extent at 5 7/8d. per lb., but other spot quotations generally unchanged. American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant, April deliveries being quoted at 6 11-32d., and August-September at 6 25-64d. per lb. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester Market was strong.

The spot price in New York remained at 11 13-16 cents; but July Futures were 6 points higher, at 11·88 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales on Wednesday, and 4,000 bales yesterday; and the total figures from the opening of the season now give the following comparison with those of the preceding two years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Thursday's Receipts...	4,000	5,000	5,300
Five days' do.	13,000	31,000	24,400
Since 1st Sept. 1889	5,623,000	5,372,000	5,217,400

Exporters generally have retired from our local Cotton Market in presence of the great and rapid advance in the rates of exchange; and as local spinners have not shown much disposition to buy, the feeling has become dull, the firm tenor of advises from Liverpool notwithstanding; and only a small business has been transacted, prices, however, remaining unaltered. Of the 1,500 bales which have changed hands to-day, half were Bengals at Rs. 182-92; and some 500 bales Wudwan at Rs. 205-7; the remaining lots taken having been Veraval, at Rs. 173-85; Mowa, at Rs. 215-20; and Dhulia, at Rs. 188-9 per candy.

WHEAT is unchanged in value, and the tone of the Market has continued steady to-day; but demand from shippers has been slack, and only a moderate business has been done.

SEEDS have been neglected to a great extent, few fresh transactions having transpired; but though the feeling is quiet, prices have not given way.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	15,426	bales.
Wheat	45,918	cwts.
Linseed	16,081	,,
Rapeseed	8,001	,,
Gingelly	2,826	,,
Poppy Seed	5,322	,,
Groundnuts	2,075	,,
Castor Seed	4,331	,,

FREIGHTS are weak again. The "Netherly Hall" (s), has been berthed for Marseilles, for May loading, at 18s. 9d. per ton; and the "John Bright" (s) ready in Port, and taken up by speculators, at 20s. 6d. per ton, has been berthed for Dunkirk at 21s. 3d. for measurement cargo.

EXCHANGE, following the considerable advance in Silver above noticed, showed signs of excitement in the earlier part of the day, but has since been steady at a rise of about 1½ per cent. on yesterday's rates, although the market has been somewhat unsettled. 1s. 5½d. and 1s. 5 23-32d. have been done for Bank Telegraphic and Demand for the mail; and a sale of three months' sight Credits is reported at 1s. 5 31-32d. We closed with a weaker feeling, at the following ready quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand 1s. 5½d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic 1s. 5 23-32d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight 1s. 5 27-32d. ,,
Credits ,, ...1s. 6d. ,,
Francs ,, ...1·89 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm and advancing to-day, and considerably higher rates have ruled both for Money and Account. The cash price of Fours advanced rapidly to 101 9-16, and closed at 101½; the same rate being named for the coming settlement; while for the end of May account the price has moved up to 101 13-16, at which there have been buyers. 103, nominal, is now quoted for the other denominations.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing in the market to-day, and the shares of several Cotton Mills have advanced, say, Oriental Rs. 10, Lukmidas Rs. 7½; and Empress, Maneckjee Petit, and Queen, Rs. 5 each, at our quotations. Prince of Wales Press shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 937½. Port Canning shares have advanced Rs. 5, say to Rs. 370. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 937½ per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 19th April, as compared with the statement of the 12th April 1890:—

	April 12. Rs.	April 19. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	30,00,000	30,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	84,17,081	48,59,981
Do. do. at Branches	55,90,487	57,28,326
Other Deposits	2,60,72,445	2,67,47,566
Post Bills	7,450	6,971
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,47,889	2,84,176
Rs.	5,16,35,352	5,06,17,020
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	51,97,463	57,57,838
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	25,27,875	23,08,899
Loans do. do.	1,83,82,337	1,72,70,623
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,617	1,808
Bills Discounted and purchased	155,29,253	1,51,35,121
Stamps, &c.	27,604	27,655
Dead Stock ... Rs. 6,54,172 Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	3,69,172	3,69,172
Bullion	.....	.....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,91,345	39,742
Cash and Currency Notes	33,08,789	37,05,359
Rs.	5,16,35,352	5,06,17,020

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on the 30th instant.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited.

VERE FOSTER'S WATER-COLOUR, SERIES. NEW VOLUMES, NOW READY.

BRITISH LANDSCAPE and COAST SCENERY. Eight Facsimiles of Original Water-colour Drawings by Edward Duncan, R.W.S.; numerous Pencil Outlines, and many Illustrations after J. M. W. Turner, R.A. With ample Instructions for Drawing and Painting. Cloth, 5s.

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FLOWER PAINTINGS for BEGINNERS. Twelve Studies from Nature, executed in a bold and simple style, with Lessons in Sketching and Colouring, and many Outline Sketches. By ETHEL NISBET. Cloth, 4s.

London: Blackie and Son, 49 and 50, Old Bailey.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
[illegible] at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FINNIS—April 21, at Murree, the wife of Captain H Finnis, R.E., of a son.

MYRES—April 20, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of William Myers, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

WOOD—April 12, at Dibrugarh, the wife of J Montgomery Wood, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRERETON—BERTIE CLAY—April 15, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lahore, William Lloyd Brereton, Major, Royal Munster Fusiliers, to Ethel Alice, daughter of the late General Edward Bertie Clay, Bengal Staff Corps.

GIANNACOPULO—STAVRIDI—April 11, at Calcutta, by the Rev. Welbore McCarthy, Charles Alexander Giannacoupio, 4th son of the late Demetrous N Giannacoupio, of Liverpool, to Anetta Euturpe, 2nd daughter of John C Stavridi, of Geneva.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1890.

WHEN Mr. Montagu Williams persuaded himself to write a couple of volumes of professional reminiscences he followed a prevailing fashion, and, without making any considerable contribution to literature, ministered in no small degree to the entertainment of the reading public. Serjeant Ballantine had set him the example, but Mr. Montagu Williams, who has had almost as rich an experience in the highways and byeways of forensic service, would have been an inordinately poor story-teller if he had not been able to make a much better book than that of his erst-while leader. Not that anyone would claim for those "Leaves of a Life," which have lately been published by Macmillans, that they are anything but fragile fugitive things, hanging very loosely together, and arranged without art or any other aim than that of telling the story of a very busy life, whose successes were won in fighting for all sorts of causes and for all sorts and conditions of men. Montagu Williams is a type of a class of practitioners who will always hold a prominent place at the bar—of men who make no claim to a profound knowledge of law, and therefore usually find their vacation on the criminal rather than on the civil side,—who know the world perhaps more thoroughly than they know law, and know a jury even better than they know the world. Serjeant Ballantine was in his day the most noteworthy representative of their class, and until Mr. Montagu Williams was driven by a throat affection from a highly lucrative practice to the modest usefulness of a metropolitan magistracy the peculiar mantle of that most persuasive of counsel rested upon him. He had this, indeed, to distinguish him from Serjeant Ballantine—that he spared no pains in the preparation of his cases. Mr. Montagu Williams gives some remarkable instances of the rapidity with which the learned Serjeant seized the points of a case—instances, however, which are equally illustrative of his practice of leaving to the last moment the mastery of his brief, upon which others would have spent the "wee sma' hour ayont the twal". He is too modest to speak of the causes of his own remarkable success in the line which he made his own. But had anyone but himself been his biographer Mr. Montagu Williams would have been described as a singularly happy cross-examiner, who managed to extract as much as he wanted out of a witness—and no more—and who knew how to keep on equally good terms with judge and jury. His addresses to the jury were invariably effective. He had all the arts of the special pleader, with the greater art of knowing how to conceal them all. The speech for the defence in the trial of the murderer Lefroy, which is printed in the appendix, is in its way a perfect example of the art of making out a more than plausible case out of the smallest possible material. No point seems to be unduly pressed, and yet the theory of a *tertium quid*, which was the only possible defence that was available in that extraordinary case, was argued with so much cogency that the Attorney General of the day congratulated Mr. Montagu Williams—mistakenly as it turned out upon—having secured an acquittal. His failure in the two chief murder cases in which he was engaged—Lefroy's and the trial of Dr. Lamson for poisoning his stepbrother—came so near success that they enhanced rather than diminished his fame as one of the most effective criminal advocates of his time.

Mr. Montagu Williams is at no pains to get rid of the reputation that he enjoyed as being *par excellence*, the thieves' advocate. At the Middlesex Sessions he acquired, very early in his career, the leading place amongst defending counsel. Like Ballantine, he never despaired even of the most hopeless case. He tells indeed of one case which seemed so "dead" that he advised the prisoner to plead guilty, but which he won all the same on fighting it at the earnest solicitation of his client, who urged him on with the assurance, *sotto voce*, "you will win, I know you will. You've done so twice before for me." Mr. Montagu Williams claims to have defended more prisoners than any other man, a claim which apparently would not be disputed in the East of London, where on once paying £20 for the recovery of a valuable dog that had been stolen from him, one of the dog-stealers observed to another "He's had a good lot out of us, and why shouldn't we get a little out of him?" A special chapter might have been made up of the "dead cases" which his astute advocacy restored to life, sometimes as much to his own surprise as to that of his clients. An embarrassing testimony to Mr. Williams' skill was borne by an acquitted murderer whom he defended, and who next day proudly marched down the village street proclaiming, with up-lifted hand, "My counsel got me off, but that is the hand that did the deed!" One of his successes in defence, however, must be attributed rather to the "palladium of our liberties" than to the advocate for the prisoner. A man who was down on the jury list for a succeeding day perched himself, at the opening of the court, in the jury box, clad in the habiliments of mourning, told the judge that his wife was to be buried on the day for which he had been summoned, and asked to be allowed to be sworn on the jury that day as the trial would serve to detract his thoughts from his bereavement. The case was proved to the hilt, but the bereaved juryman, who had been sent to play the part by the prisoner's friends, obstinately held out for acquittal, and having provided himself with sandwiches and sherry, starved the eleven into surrender. But the man who has defended more prisoners than any of his contemporaries was not often dependent upon merely fortuitous successes, nor did his work, in the later years of his career, lie along the byeways of criminal procedure. There was scarcely one great criminal trial during the dozen years that preceded his retirement from the bar in 1886 in which he did not hold a brief. It was entirely through his own choice that he was not the defender of the Tichborne Claimant against the charge of perjury. The case was offered to him, and he did as much as could be done for the Claimant by getting him released on bail. But Sir John Coleridge had once told him, as the result of his own experience, that long cases do not pay a man who is in full practice, and Mr. Montagu Williams asked to be relieved from what he feared would be a stupendous undertaking. He learnt, later on, that the profitableness of a case is not in ratio with its length. He was briefed in the Belt vs. Lawes trial, and was on the winning side. But the defendant was ruined and made himself bankrupt, on the result of which was that counsel lost heavily. It would be interesting to learn if the eminent counsel who spent laborious days before the Parnell Commission would confirm Lord Coleridge's dictum that long cases do not pay.

It is not easy adequately to review a book which covers so wide an area as this. Parts of it would serve for annotating a guide to the Chamber of Horrors. There are other portions which throw a pleasant side-light upon bench and bar; others illustrate defects in the working of the criminal law upon which Mr. Montagu Williams can speak with the authority of an expert. His account, for instance, of the Hatton Garden murder, for which the [illegible] Pelizzioni was sentenced to death and afterwards [illegible] important [illegible] everything [illegible] in favour [illegible] the constitution of a Court of Criminal Appeal. He shows cause, &c., by one or two instances of obvious failure of justice, against the legal fiction which presumes that a woman jointly concerned with her husband in a crime is acting under his coercion, and should not be punished. The personal details which are scattered up and down the book will interest everybody. We hope that they are not all as loosely presented as those which relate to two Anglo-Indian Judges of Mr. Williams' acquaintance—Sir Richard Garth, whom he calls "Chief Justice of India," and Mr. Douglas Straight, of whom he speaks in one place as "now a Judge at Allahabad, one of the North-Western Provinces of India." The judicial gravity of the latter would seem to hide buoyant frolicsome nature, for Mr. Montagu Williams gives a lively account of the fashion in which he and Mr. Douglas Straight, who at twenty-three fought for his seat at Shrewsbury and won it, celebrated the defeat of a petition against his election. "The joys of the evening," he tells us, "terminated by the sitting member and myself having a remarkably fine snow-ball fight around the gravestones in Shrewsbury churchyard." For Mr. Montagu Williams takes no pain to conceal his faith in the joys of life as the best foil to its cares, and even through the medium of years that all the world knows brought him disappointment as well as suffering he looks back upon the old times with a cheerful optimism. Some of his stories will in due course take their place in the constantly growing store of legal anecdote, and no reputation will be the worse for them, which is more than can always be said of autobiographic literature. One of Mr. Williams' best stories is one which he tells against himself, in describing his first appearance in court. He was nervous, and blundered fearfully in conducting the prosecution; the jury acquitted the prisoner, who was charged with horse-stealing, and the budding counsel jumped to his feet and stammered out "but my lord what is to become of the horse?" The story is encouraging to bashful beginners, for it was not long after this unfortuitous debut that Montagu Williams had his feet firmly planted on the ladder that was to lead him to fame. Fame of a quite special—perhaps of a secondary—kind it no doubt was, for there was neither breadth nor depth in the attainments which won success for him. His career shows, however, that at the bar as elsewhere there is room for diversity of gifts, and that there is much outside the domain of strictly technical equipment which makes for forensic success.

THE secrets of the prison-house are proverbially impenetrable; but some light seems to have been let in upon the methods of discipline in English jails in the course of a brief discussion in the House of Commons on the 1st April. Mr. Pickersgill asked the Home Secretary if his attention had been called to the circumstances under which a prisoner named Gatliffe had met his death in Strangeways Jail, Manchester. The man had undoubtedly received terrible injuries. His breast bone was broken, four ribs on one side, and two on the other were broken, one being fractured in two places. The injuries could not have been self-inflicted. A warder named Mitchell was put on his trial for manslaughter; three prisoners deposed that while Gatliffe was tied down to a bed, the warder had repeatedly assaulted him, and they stated that they had not given the alarm because they would have been accused of mutiny. The jury acquitted the warder. Mr. Pickersgill accepted the verdict, but asked who then was responsible for the death of Gatliffe by criminal and brutal violence. Mr. Pickersgill adduced some instances of maladministration in gaols. It appears that it is the practice to place a prisoner suffering from delirium tremens under the care of other prisoners, who apparently control the patient very much as they please. In the Armley Gaol a prisoner was killed by a lunatic. A short time since the attention of Parliament was called to the recovery of £75 damages from the Governor of Ipswich Gaol for having forced an unconvicted prisoner into prison clothes and a bath. A set of rules absolutely contrary to the law of the land had been enforced in that prison for ten years. A few weeks ago the Governor of Northampton Gaol was sentenced to penal servitude for ten years for a criminal assault on the matron. The case of Daly, a prisoner in Chatham Gaols is now under inquiry; it is admitted that he had been poisoned with belladonna, a drug habitually used in Russian prisons to lower the nervous system of prisoners, and reduce them to a state bordering on imbecility. The result of the inquiry in this singular case was to have been placed before Parliament, last week. Mr. Pickersgill's indictment did not stop here. At Birmingham the visiting justices have discovered that the bread given to the prisoners is unfit for human food, and that the prisoners' health has been impaired thereby. At Milbank in January a man died from injury to the spine, and the coroner and the jury made severe remarks about the manner in which the Prison Commissioners withheld information and tried to hush the matter up so as to screen the officials implicated. The Home Secretary, Mr. Mathews, very frankly admitted that misconduct now and then on the part of the warders is apparently inevitable. With regard to Daly be promised that the inquiry should be full and searching. As for Gatliffe's case the warder was put on his trial as the result of a searching inquiry by the Prison Commissioners; the jury did not consider the evidence against Mitchell conclusive, but he and another warder were dismissed. Mr. Mathews owns that the warders are under a constant temptation to use violence when provoked and irritated by their prisoners. This view of the matter cannot well be controverted, and it makes the case for vigilant supervision and strict discipline the stronger.

THE announcement that appeared [illegible] day to the effect that Colonel C. S. Steward of the Madras Cavalry had been appointed to command a first-class district in India will be a source of surprise to that gallant officer's friends as well as to the service at large. In point of fact, the name of Colonel C. S. Steward, of the 4th Madras Cavalry, has been confounded with that of Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, C. B., the popular Commandant of the Hyderabad Contingent. The last-named officer was offered the command of the Burma Division—we prefer the old nomenclature—so far back as January last, and went home in the Oriental a few days since on a well-earned six months' leave, prior to taking over the new post. It is somewhat strange that none of the six Major Generals of the Madras Staff Corps should have been considered equal to that important command, and that Sir Frederick Roberts should have been compelled to look well down in the list of Colonels for a successor to Lieut.-General B. L. Gordon in Burmah. But then he knows "Beau Stewart's" value both as an administrative Staff Officer and as a Brigade Commander in the field, and not a word has been heard in disparagement of the Commander-in-Chief's most admirable selection. General Stewart has an onerous task before him, but he knows the country well; having commanded a brigade during the campaign of 1885 and 1886, and the popularity he has enjoyed whilst in command of the Hyderabad Contingent, a popularity due to his charm of manner, his thorough military knowledge, his tact and his firmness augur well for his future at Mandalay. He will of course hold the local rank of Major-General while commanding the Burma District, and will be succeeded in the command of the Hyderabad Contingent by Brigadier General M. Protheroe, C.B., C.S.I., who is now officiating for him. This last appointment has caused some heart burning, [illegible] General Protheroe, though a first-rate Staff Officer, has passed the greater portion of his service in political employ, and has no practical recent regimental experience. It was generally expected that General [illegible] would have been succeeded by either [illegible] [illegible] C. G. J. [illegible] both [illegible] and experienced [illegible] the Madras Army need some encouragement, [illegible] Sir Charles Arbuthnot will [illegible] gallant men as Colonels Bird [illegible] remain unemployed.

SOME commentators upon Mr. [illegible]'s scheme for the abolition of the [illegible] silver plate seem to think that it [illegible] only half a boon, inasmuch as it is intended to retain the practice of hall-marking. [illegible] there is hall-marking and hall-marking, and it [illegible] quite possible so to modify the practice as to take from it all that the Indian silver-worker has had reasonable grounds for objecting to in it. The fault of the existing system is that the mark has hitherto been refused to any silver that does not come up to the English standard, and as the greater part of the Indian silver ware is of rupee metal this is practically prohibitive against Indian goods. Some of us in India who have been most persistent in agitating upon this question have been disposed, in years when the state of the English finances discouraged the hope of remission of the duty, to ask for nothing beyond such a modification of the regulations concerning hall-marking as would secure the admission upon the English market of silver ware of the rupee standard. Hall-marking, if it is only carried out fairly as between the English manufacturer and the Indian, is an advantage rather than otherwise, as it gives a Government guarantee of quality, and prevents the market from being flooded with articles of inferior quality which can only damage the reputation of Indian [illegible]. We have for years urged that the [illegible] mints should be empowered to give an assay mark to silver presented to them for that purpose, and we can see nothing in the arrangements proposed by Mr. Goschen to detract from the boon conferred upon the trade by the abolition of the duties.

AMONG the passengers by yesterday's English mail steamer were Lieut. Bridwood, son of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood, and Mr. G. A. Kittredge, General Traffic Manager of the Bombay Tramway Company. The latter was met at the Apollo Bunder by Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, Mr. Dharumsey Morarjee Gokaldas, Dr. P[illegible], and others, and was presented with flowers before he left for the mail boat. The Hon. Mrs. Ly[illegible] was also a passenger by the mail.

THE REV. R. A. SQUIRES, says the *Bombay Guardian*, performed a graceful act on Sunday evening last at the Girgaum C. M. S. Mission Church, in substituting for the collection for the School Funds a special collection for the Salvation Army in India in their present distress. He spoke of them as "Our Brethren in Christ."

DR. E. S. SHROFF, Secretary of the Bombay Medical Union, is a candidate for the vacancy in the Municipal Corporation to be caused by the retirement of Mr. K. M. Shroff, who proceeds to China, Japan, and America for the benefit of his health and will be absent from Bombay for about eight or ten months.

THE Yen correspondent of the *Rangoon Times* telegraphs that news reached there on Saturday from Kyankla reporting that a dacoit gang had set fire to two bastions of the civil police barracks, on the 12th instant, as well as to a hayrick. The fire was not got under till the next day; but then a high wind rekindled the flames, and the whole post was destroyed.

A [illegible] English correspondent writes [illegible] the *Englishman* [illegible] is not [illegible] Lord Hartington's Commission [illegible] will end in smoke. The [illegible] all the [illegible] said to laugh at the idea of the [illegible] proposed change.

THE Bill for the purchase of [illegible] Railway, which has just passed [illegible] the South Indian writes a contemporary, empowered its third reading, State to raise in England the [illegible] the Secretary of odd, which is required under [illegible] sum of £5,267,000 contract to buy out the C[illegible] the terms of the debentures, and capital stock [illegible] Company. The bonds are to be a charge on the reve[illegible] which may be issued [illegible] usual way. The rate of inte[illegible] of India [illegible] the stock will be fixed hereafter [illegible] on the capital State. The present debentu[illegible] by the Secretary of amount to £1,070,000, of [illegible] of the Company bear interest at the rate of [illegible] over two-thirds remainder at 3½ [illegible] per cent., and the

LADY DUFFERIN is st[illegible] keeping her Diary [illegible], a contemporary trusts, doubtless, it observes at Rome. If so, there is [illegible] garding one of the [illegible], an amusing entry regarding [illegible] tion given by [illegible] guests at a recent reception. Miss Brink, a young [illegible] ex-Vicereine. That was Africa, who has [illegible] English girl from South wearing a single [illegible] astonished Roman society by Count Luigi Pr[illegible] eyeglass as coolly as "D." himself. parte, has photo[illegible] the cousin of Prince Bona- a confirmed [illegible] graphed the lady. The Count is fewer than [illegible] hobbyist. He has, we learn, taken no few years, a[illegible] 5,000 photographs during the past signs of ab[illegible] the amiable weakness shows no [illegible]tement.

A RA[illegible] correspondent writes:—"What with sma[illegible]-pox, influenza, and fever, some difficulty is exper[illegible] in getting coolies for loading and unloadi[illegible] vessels in Rangoon. Coolies' wages have g[illegible] up from one rupee to Re. 1-8 per day. But a[illegible] present, though there is a large demand just at the s[illegible] for able-bodied coolies, as there always is in the shipping season, you would be doing a service if you warned clerks and others of that class, that Burma is no place for them. They come in swarms hungrily from Madras, though Calcutta sends some hundreds every month also. Most of them go home wiser and poorer than they arrived, fortunate if they can get away without borrowing from friends for passage and subsistence."

THE Cuttack correspondent of a Calcutta paper gives fuller particulars regarding the late accident to Lieutenant L'Estrange, 5th Madras Infantry:—"On the evening of the 14th instant Lieutenant H. I. L'Estrange was exercising a young horse which he had just brought. This was on the parade-ground, and the animal bolted towards the regimental hospital; and swerving within a yard of it, threw him heavily against the wall. He was at once carried into the hospital by his own men, but the blood flowing from the [illegible] ear showed the terrible accident he had met with; and although Dr. Hunter of the regiment was with him in ten minutes, there was never any hope; and the unfortunate young officer lay unconscious till he died shortly after midnight from fracture of the base of the skull. He is deeply regretted by his brother officers and all who knew him, to whom his cheerful disposition and kindly temper had greatly endeared him. His father commanded the 10th (Lincolnshire) Regiment in India a few years ago.

IT has been decided that fines inflicted by the head of an office or department, or by Government, must be deducted from the salary of an officer in taking into account the amount on which income-tax is levied.

IF we may trust *The Photographic* [illegible], a photographer in a large provincial town has found his business greatly increased since he has engaged a young lady of prepossessing appearance to assist him in the studio. When a nearly full face is required, and the eyes are to be turned in the direction of the camera, he gets the young lady to take off the cap. If the best view of the [illegible] necessitates looking away from the camera, the lady assistant plants herself at the required [illegible], and with pneumatic attachment makes [illegible] sure all the same. The essential point [illegible] sitter who desires to have in the [illegible] and amiable expression, should [illegible] wards the fair assistant. We are [illegible] note that the possessive pronoun [illegible] advisedly.

A GENEVA correspondent says that [illegible] being directed to the series of forts [illegible] defence which France is supposed [illegible] ing in Southern Savoy, with a view [illegible] its frontier on the Italian side [illegible] (writes our correspondent) are [illegible] discretion, and no stranger is allowed [illegible] but from time to time the [illegible] who traverse the region, and who [illegible] give curious details concerning [illegible] en by the French staff. The Alpi[illegible] French army, of quite recent form[illegible] going through mountain drills and [illegible] autumn during the manœuvres a [illegible] field artillery was made to [illegible] hitherto considered impracticable [illegible] Quite recently the presence in [illegible] a company of two officers and ten [illegible] Regiment of Chasseurs Alpins was [illegible] to the present the higher passages [illegible] when buried in snow, were considered impracticable in the depth of winter [illegible] periences tend to prove the con[illegible] believed that a detachment of [illegible] can attain, without great difficult[illegible] summits during the severest Alpi[illegible] in the event of war, could watch [illegible] so reduce the possibilities of a [illegible] to a minimum. The detachment [illegible] Battalion of Chasseurs, in spite of [illegible] 5 deg. Fahr., have succeeded [illegible] fathomable depths of snow [illegible] crossing the [illegible] and [illegible] peaks, and the ridges of the [illegible] many other of the highest summits [illegible]

[illegible] TELEGRAMS.

[illegible] TELEGRAMS.

[illegible] SILVER BILL.

LONDON, April 25.

[illegible] experts declare the American Silver Bill will produce a rise in prices [illegible] profitable.

THE SILVER MARKET.

[illegible] on the Exchange has been very [illegible]

[illegible] silver rose to forty-eight.

[illegible] rupee paper to seventy-four and [illegible]

[illegible] half per cent. paper to seventy-seven [illegible]

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

[illegible] to Mr. Bradlaugh this evening in the [illegible] of Commons Sir John Gorst said that the [illegible] Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne as [illegible] principle, sought to be introduced [illegible] Indian Councils Bill, were confidential.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

[illegible] John Gorst also stated that the recommendations of the Finance Committee would save [illegible] tens of rupees, although the same [illegible] to execution gradually.

THE SHAH'S WIFE.

LONDON, April 25.

The operation which was performed on the Shah's [illegible] eyes has proved successful.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Glasgow died yesterday.

[illegible] Boyle, Sixth Earl of Glasgow, who [illegible] Lords as Lord Ross, was born in [illegible] succeeded to the title in 1869. His lordship [illegible] Bute from 1865 until appointed Lord Clerk Register of Scotland in 1879. Captain D. Boyle, R.N., succeeds to the earldom.]

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE AMENDED AMERICAN SILVER BILL.

NEW YORK, April 24.

The Amended Silver Bill provides that Treasury Notes shall be receivable for all public dues, and [illegible] part of a lawful reserve in the National Bank. The Treasury will coin such portion of purchased bullion as may be required for the redemption of the notes.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, April 25.

The debate on Mr. Parnell's motion for the rejection of the Irish Land Bill was continued in the House of Commons last night.

Mr. Gladstone strongly opposed the Bill and said that guarantees for British credit were inadequate. Mr. Parnell's alternative scheme, he considered, was not clear, and therefore it was impossible to discuss it.

The debate was adjourned till Monday next and will be concluded on Thursday.

DEMOLITION OF THE TEMPLE AT DURBHANGA.

LONDON, April 24.

Mr. John Gorst, replying to a question relative to the destruction of the temple at Durbhanga, said [illegible] Cross sees no reason to interfere in the matter.

MR. GOSCHEN AT THE MANSION HOUSE BANQUET.

[illegible] given to the merchants and bankers [illegible] Mansion House Mr. Goschen made a speech in which he hinted at the probability [illegible] reduction in the income-tax if there [illegible] surplus next year. The duty of the [illegible], he said, was so to conduct the [illegible] to ensure the prosperity of the Empire, and to maintain the relations with our Colonies in such a state of cordiality that they would always [illegible] the British flag.

CONGO A BELGIAN COLONY.

BRUSSELS, April 24.

In the Belgian Chamber of Deputies, the Premier said that King Leopold proposed that the Congo State should become a Belgian Colony [illegible] the Government, he said, at a later date would submit proposals to the Chamber on the [illegible]

BANQUET TO PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

ATHENS, April 24.

A grand banquet was given at the British Embassy last night, in honour of Prince Albert Victor. The assemblage was a most brilliant one, [illegible] the King, the Crown Prince and [illegible] and the Minister.

THE METROPOLITAN ATTACKED WITH INFLUENZA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 25.

[illegible] Calcutta has been laid up with [illegible] Muzufferpore.

DACOIT LIEUTENANT SHOT.

[illegible] one of Tantia's lieutenants, with [illegible] men, were shot on Thursday in the [illegible] District.

CAWNPORE SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

[illegible] supply scheme for Cawnpore is being [illegible] the Municipality of that town. [illegible] scheme will also be afoot not before long, [illegible] statement be true that the death-rate [illegible]

TUTICORIN PEARL FISHERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TUTICORIN, April 24.

[illegible] having returned from Ceylon, the [illegible] Fishery has recommenced. The [illegible] place is good, and prospects excellent.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, April 25.

[illegible] Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, with the outward [illegible] 18th April, left here for Bombay at [illegible]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONKONG, April 24.

[illegible] O. Co.'s s.s. Kaisar-I-Hind left here for [illegible] this afternoon.

COLOMBO, April 25.

[illegible] steamer Irrawady, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 25.

[illegible] Cotton Market closed firm. Surats [illegible]

[illegible] Market has been strong.

[illegible] 4 11-16d.
[illegible] 5s. [illegible]
[illegible] 6s. 6½d.
Twist [illegible] 9¾d.
[illegible] 30 days' sight [illegible] 1s. 5¾d.
[illegible]

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 3.

WHAT ought we to do in Holy Week—fast like Succi at the Westminster Aquarium—recite Passion Plays a la Bernhardt—take cheap trips out of town a la Cockney—go to church morning, noon, and night to the utter destruction of the order and punctuality and good temper of our family, and our cook in particular—squabble over parliamentary procedure—wear black, and indulge in strong gossip and weak tea in society boudoirs—stifle our yawns at an improving lecture—laugh at an experimental theatre matinee—snooze over the latest introspecting religious novel—gaze into shop windows, and harry shop attendants in search of new garments to replace our lenten black serge—the useful but unbeautiful sackcloth and ashes of the period—get up happy evenings for school-children—or rush into print for the sole purpose of finding fault with our neighbours—any, or all of these interesting ways, are open to us of endeavouring to kill time. But it may be said of all of them, that, however pleasing they are to individuals, they are more or less certain to be obnoxious to the many. So what to do or to say in Holy Week is a puzzle to some of us common-place creatures who have not struck out a line of our own, and who are not sufficiently clever professional hypocrites to veer with the prevailing wind of the moment, and pretend to like whatever distraction is the newest.

⁂

To see Succi, the fasting man, is supposed to be a suitable and indeed, highly commendable Lenten amusement; and strong advocates of fastings, as a diversion from ordinary habits, tell us it is a natural and most desirable state, some even suggesting that new-born infants should be encouraged to fast for a few days at the beginning of life—to taste I suppose of the bliss of fasting forty days when as old as Succi. But if fasting be so agreeable, why was there such evident exhilaration in the *Catholic World* when the Lenten encyclical letter announced the relaxation of the rules in consequence of influenza—and Catholic fasting, as every one knows, is not as severe as that adopted by Succi or recommended to the new-born baby.

⁂

During the last days poor Succi's fasting feats have been at a discount. Not that the prosecution of his uncomfortable trade is ungenuine. Day by day his dreary show is carried on under the inspection of doctors, and of the lynx-eyed and ruthless-tongued members of the press; and Succi grows thinner and thinner, less and less, before their sight, supporting himself from utter collapse by potations of cold water, and drops of his all potent elixir vitæ. What a vastly improving spectacle for the masses who are rich enough to afford a shilling extra to contemplate it. It is a pity that they already undervalue it—forty-days fast, it is a mere nothing they say, who have never tried going without food for forty hours. The telephone was wonderful until the invention of the phonograph. So one marvel overshadows the other, and Succi the fasting man's reputation as a *mauvais* not a *bon viveur* is destroyed by the nine years' fast of the widow of Yelie Bouriou of the town of Bourdeilles in Perigord. Madame Yelie Bouriou is forty-four, and she has bewailed her husband more uncompromisingly than even the famous classic mourners Penelope or Andromache—she has not eaten a morsel for nine years. Oh rare constancy! oh admirable woman, I hear men exclaim, as they reflect on her temptations to gluttony in the region of the luscious pies of Perigord. Women, too, will exclaim; but it will be the qualities of the late M. Bouriou that will attract them. Feu M. Bouriou, they will say, must have been an angel to deserve so long a lamentation; for according to English etiquette eighteen months—twelve in crape, three in black, and three in light mourning, and no restriction of diet—is sufficient to satisfy the "manes" of the most exacting husband or mother-in-law. Madame Bouriou is now under the strict surveillance of Doctor Lalon, who is putting her through a trial trip in experimental fasting of sixty days passed under his own eyes—if she comes out of this fresh and healthy, he will believe her statement of having subsisted nine years without eating. She is of a nervous hysterical nature, a brunette, with bright brown lively eyes; and whether saint or sinner, as opinions incline, Madame Yelie Bouriou has achieved the distinction of being one of the most talked about women of her country—a result much valued nowadays.

⁂

The Queen, says an Aix les Bains correspondent, seems to enjoy life in spite of her slight rheumatism. The change of air and scene have had the happiest effect on her health and spirits. She is determined to try massage, and hopes it, in conjunction with the climate and baths, will remove all pain and stiffness. Every day her Majesty is to be seen in her little donkey chaise, revisiting last year's favorite places, and said she has quite decided to build [illegible] she purchased some years ago. When the General [illegible] of the division of Chambery (near Aix) was presented to the Queen lately she was struck by his name "O'Neil," and immediately asked him if his ancestors had not been subjects of hers. General O'Neil, who is of Irish extraction, replied "yes," and added that it was unfortunately his ancestor's attachment to the House of Stuart that drove them from their native land and made him an officer of the French Army. "I have a great affection for my Stuart ancestors, and I am delighted to meet one who is descended from those who have suffered from loyalty to their cause," the Queen said to the General, as he kissed her hand and retired.

⁂

In spite of the regulation that silk, satin, or velvet trains only are admissible at the drawing-room, cloth trains are the fashion, and have been trailed unrebuked under the very nose of the Lord Chamberlain. Perhaps, he thinks they are of velvet turned wrong side out to suit the exigencies of these hard times.

⁂

A bright studio Sunday brought out pretty coloured gowns like flowers in sunshine. Such a coming and going as there was of people in and out of the quarters of the younger artists, who have not yet got up to the rungs A. R. A. and R.A. on the ladder of artistic fame. One of the younger painters who has rushed most quickly up is Mr. Llewellyn, and his studio was crowded with smart people who wanted to see what he had done to entitle him to a commission from her Majesty to paint Princess Beatrice. Mr. Llewellyn's largest work, the full length portrait of Miss Scott Carr in evening dress, is very striking and elegant, and her gown of soft yellow silk sets off her dark hair and fair complexion. A little foot in a Suede shoe peeps out from under her dress which trails on the very highly polished floor. Another portrait of a young lady who is standing against a green back ground in a green hat and costume showed equal cleverness in technique, and was more characteristic than the painting of Miss Scott Carr. But Mr. Llewellyn's painting of a little girl dressed in a white satin gown of the time of Charles the First was the most picturesque, and if report says true, it has been like an apple of discord thrown among the directors of the different galleries who each wish to exhibit it. It was the child's portrait that took the Queen's fancy when Mr. Llewellyn was commanded to exhibit his works at Windsor. His landscape and marine views are not at all as pleasant in colour as his portraits. He has used impressionist vivid tints without the skilful blending that gives them their true effect. A sea wall with intensely lilac shadows is untrue as depicting English scenery; and in no country has the sun gone down in a heliotrope glory such as Mr. Llewellyn chose to paint behind a very gaily coloured field of stubble.

⁂

Another painter of promise is Miss Nordgren, a Swedish young lady, whose pictures of homely English life are greatly admired. "Sunday Morning" is the name of one, where an old woman is seen tying her husband's necktie. "Spring-tide" is a sketch of early love in a cottage home—a boy lover with his sweetheart, a shy girl who seems hardly equal to the occasion. She has his gift of rosy apples on a chair, and she is trying to wipe plates and to seem at ease—but she isn't. Another picture of a cottage interior with a demure little girl—an embryo kitchen maid peeling onions—is rich in coloring, Miss Nordgren showing the same talent in it as in the others of catching the expression and feeling of the subject. The portrait of a gentleman, like the other paintings, shows talent and grasp of character.

⁂

At Mrs. St. George Hare's Studio we were introduced to some novelties in posing and draping. There is great life and spirit in her work. A young woman on a couch playing with a pretty child is very cleverly painted; and a shirtless young lady, about three years of age, saying her night prayers with her Japanese doll to excite her devotion, will surely be a favourite. Miss Deane, niece of Cardinal Newman, has just finished an interesting portrait of him in his crimson lined robes and cap, a very saintly ascetic looking figure in spite of his gorgeous drapery and fine gold head walking stick.

⁂

It will perhaps be interesting to give a gossip's account of the debutantes of the season, who are according to report very captivating and very beautiful—no doubt owing to there not having been yet time for London society to tarnish the beauté du diable that they are gifted with. First, Lady Hilda Dundas, daughter of Lady Zetland, a tall, dark, handsome girl, who is certain to attract attention, then the very pretty fair Lady Christian Cole, daughter of Lady Enniskillen. Lady [illegible]'s niece Miss L'Estrange is also [illegible] appearance, and Miss Orde [illegible] tall. Miss Finch is also [illegible] are so many [illegible] it would be [illegible] debutantes [illegible]

OUR REGIMENT.

THE MAJOR AND MAJORS GENERALLY.

A CURIOUS fact exists as regards Majors generally (and I may add as regards "Our Major in particular), that is, as soon as they obtain their Majority they begin to get stout and as a natural consequence get jolly and good-natured. Not that our Major was not always good-natured. I am convinced he was, and I remember once, long before he was promoted Major, when a rumour was spreading that cholera was sweeping across the country like a wave, and had reached our bazar, and that the cases had been reported the previous night, he at once sent off to Jamsetjee, the wine merchant in the Suddur Bazar, for six cases of Hennessy's Three Star, and to Kemp and Company, Bombay, for a gross of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, and this he handed over to the Colour-Sergeant of the Company he commanded, at the same time telling his men that if any of them felt premonitory symptoms of internal cramp they were at once to go to the Colour-Sergeant, by day or by night, and get a good stiff peg with a dose of chlorodyne in it. It would have frightened the Surgeon-General himself to have seen the effect this had on the Company. After the parade had been dismissed, men might be seen in all imaginable postures of acute agony, doubled up in corners, lying across bed, groaning and making the most horrid grimaces, and all gradually making their way towards the Colour-Sergeant's bunk, which for a time looked like a refreshment room at a railway station or the dispensary of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital at 8 a.m. Such a sudden outbreak of cholera had never been heard of in medical history; and I am bound, in the interests of truth, to add nor were cures so quickly effected since the days of miracles.

The epidemic ceased as suddenly as it had broken out, and this sudden cessation took place about the same time that the last peg of brandy and chlorodyne had been served out by the Colour-Sergeant.

But to return to the Major as he is now. No one, so far as I have been able to ascertain, can account for the change that takes place on the appointment to a Majority, but the fact remains, and some of the crustiest Captains in the service develop in time into the jolliest of Majors.

I don't deny that you may come across a thin Major occasionally, but it is only the exception that proves the rule. Who when he hears any one allude to "My friend the Major," can prevent a picture passing across his mental retina of a jolly red-faced corpulent man with a loud voice and short apoplectic neck, who seems as if he thought that the primary law of nature was to consume innumerable pegs of whisky and soda and smoke strong black Trichinopoly cheroots.

Our Major always has one in his mouth.

You cannot help the ideal, it comes across your mind involuntarily. It is utterly impossible to connect the word "Major" with a cadaverous-faced skinny man, and when you do come across the exception, it is with the greatest difficulty that you force yourself to believe that the individual pointed out can really be a Major.

Then how every one at Mess laughs at our Major's oft-told stories, which out-do Baron Munchausen, and which stretch back so many years that there is no one to dispute them, and if there were, who would ever think of disputing the truth of them; for has not our Major told them so often himself with fresh embellishment and added items, that he himself has got to believe them like gospel truth. Then comes his hearty laugh, that seems to begin with a faint ventriloquial chuckle somewhere in the region covered by the buckle of his fifty-inch belt, and then with a series of spasmodic chuckles, gradually rises in volume and compass, his loud ha, ha, ha, escapes through his grizzled moustache and apparently relieves him from suffocation, and no matter whether his joke has been understood or not, involuntarily causes every one at table to join heartily in it.

And with what a self-satisfied look he wipes his moist eyes and raises his glass to his lips as the deep purple of his face assumes its normal red. You, if a stranger to him, feel thankful that our Major has been able to deliver himself of such a hearty laugh as it seemed to you to be the premonitory symptom of an attack of apoplexy; but we who know him have no such fear.

I doubt whether our Major's laugh is the effect of fatness or the cause of it. We have the hackneyed saying of the pantomime clown of our young day, "Laugh and grow fat," but on the other hand we have also daily occular demonstrations of the saying reversed, "Grow fat and laugh." It seems to me to be a beautiful confusion of cause and effect impossible to solve.

It may perhaps be that the nature of our Major's appointment makes him what he is. We have all heard that allusion to a contented mind, and if any mind should be contented it should be our Major's.

He is a sort of Colonel in embryo, without the responsibility of that autocrat, neither has he the petty worries and troubles of a company officer. No doubt our Major has his responsibilities, but I have never been able to discover what they are. I believe he is expected to inspect every young officer's kit on joining, and to certify that it corresponds with the sealed pattern approved of by the War Office, and in this he is, I believe, assisted by our Adjutant. I have also personally seen him at rare and infrequent intervals of time putting the Blankshires through "The Manual Exercise." This generally occurs at the annual inspection, and I have heard that it takes several pegs at the conclusion of the parade before he can exclaim with a sigh "Ah, Richard's himself again."

We have often heard that nearly every one-eyed man is a rogue; if this be so, then a one-eyed man cannot help being a rogue, and no matter how honest a man may be (if this saying holds water) as soon as he loses an eye he must submit to his fate, and become a rogue from that minute. Perhaps the same rule applies to Majors, possibly it is a merciful dispensation of Providence that as soon as a Captain is appointed Major, his mind becomes contented and jolly in order to prevent him dying of inaction and ennui. Tommy Atkins adores our Major; you never hear him speaking badly of him. It may be because Tommy is very rarely brought into direct contact with him, his (Tommy's) sins of commission and omission being nearly always settled by his company officer. When little Private Peter Brown casually hears that Colonel Monsoon is indisposed and that our Major will weigh off the prisoners this morning, he ejaculates, "Thank God!" for he knows from experience that after a good "telling off" he will most probably get off with seven days' confinement to barracks (C. B.), and save a good conduct badge, whereas our Colonel has already warned him that if he comes off again for his pet fault, drunkenness, he will cut his hair for him, which means in the language of the soldier that he will be sent to cells, or in that of the Civilian that he will be sentenced to a period of imprisonment, and French Petre, as he is called in the Blankshires, does not attempt to excuse himself when marched off before our Major, but admits his offence and humbly asks a chance with plausible promise of future good behaviour, and the chances are he gets it.

There is a story of a boy who had witnessed a grand review of troops, which had made a great impression on his mind, and he on his return home exclaimed with fervour "Oh, mother, I should like to be a Ral," whether a General or a Corporal. Now I have always been firmly persuaded that that boy must have been fascinated by a glimpse of a Major. And I state in perfect good faith that the very acme of my ambition would have been attained if I were the Major.

TANGLE-FOOT.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF CHEATING.

MR. EDGELOW, of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, yesterday appeared before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Court, on behalf of Ramnarayen Hurnandroy and laid an information against one Abdool Hoosein Sullemanjee, a Mahomedan Borah who had defrauded his client of a sum of Rs. 15,000. The accused, it appears, went to Ramnarayen, who is a banker and carries on an extensive trade in opium in August, 1889, and requested him to discount his bills of exchange to the amount of Rs. 10,000. To this transaction the complainant objected unless sufficient security was produced. Upon this the said Abdool represented to the banker that he was in possession of landed property at Bhoosari Moholla, Bombay, but as he had lost the title-deeds thereof, he was ready to mortgage his property on securing payment, which, as he then stated, was unencumbered, and was valued at Rs. 25,000. On these representations Ramnarayen took the accused to Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, his attorneys, where he (the accused) repeated the same statements. On these representations the complainant made him an advance of Rs. 10,000 on the 9th of August. About three months after Abdool applied for a second advance; and further bills of exchange to the extent of Rs. 5,000 were discounted. Mr. Edgelow, on behalf of his client, informed the Court that the sum of Rs. 15,000 had been paid by his client to the accused, on the ground that though his (the accused's) property had been mortgaged on previous occasions it had since been reconveyed to him, and was now free from any encumbrances whatever, and produced deeds of reconveyance. From information which the complainant had received from a Borah acquaintance, he ascertained that the property was previously mortgaged on two occasions, and to two different persons named Harrivalabh Balgovand and Fidaally Abdoolali, in the sum of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively. Mr. Edgelow produced a letter from Mr. C. A. Turner, the Official Assignee, from which he ascertained that instead of being the first mortgagee, as his client supposed, he was the third. And on being made aware [illegible] Abdool Hoosein Soolemanjee has filed a petition of [illegible] the bills of exchange had become [illegible]

THREE WEEKS IN JAPAN.

(NOTES FROM THE DIARY OF A PARSEE GENTLEMAN.)

VI.

Oct. 12.—Our steamer weighed anchor at 5-30 in the morning. She is an old vessel but very comfortable. The sea was calm and we remained in sight of land all day.

Oct. 13.—This morning we seemed to be steaming along a canal, as ranges of mountains were in sight on both sides of us. At 9 o'clock, after turning the corner of a mountain, the mountains on our left began to get more distant, and we drew near to Kobe. The steamer anchored at the wharf at Kobe, at 11 a.m.

Kobe looks very picturesque from the sea as it lies at the foot of a range of hills.

On landing we took jinrickshas, and proceeded to the Hiogo Hotel. The hotels here are not so large as those at Yokohama, but they are kept up in European style. After taking tiffin, we went out to see the town. There is nothing worth seeing except a small waterfall, about a mile from our hotel. The water falls about sixty feet, in a stream about 5 feet in width. After seeing this, we went among the shops, and looked at articles of Japanese manufacture and then returned to our hotel.

Kobe is one of the towns at which foreigners are permitted to trade, and it imports a considerable quantity of Bombay yarn. The population is 80,000, of whom 400 are foreigners. In respect of trade it stands second to Yokohama. The buildings on the sea shore are in the European style. The native town which is behind them consists of small houses and is called Hiogo.

Oct. 14.—We started by train at 10 o'clock in the morning for Osaka, where we arrived at 11 o'clock, the distance being about 20 miles. This is a large town and an important trading centre and contains a number of factories, whose existence is very noticeable from their chimneys. Among them are two large cotton spinning factories. We could not see them to-day, as they were closed for some reason, and decided to visit them on our return from Kioto. We went to see the fort here, which is considered one of the strongest in Japan. It is built of large, heavy stones, and is surrounded by a moat. To get into it we passed through three lines of fortifications. This fort was built in 1583 by the Shogun Kota Ko Sama, and although it is strong, in the revolution of 1868, a breach was made in it by means of heavy guns through which the besiegers effected an entrance. It is at a high elevation so we got a good view of the town from it. Below it, on two sides, stretches the town, such ground as was in sight not covered with houses, being under cultivation, while we could see the sea at a distance on a third side and mountains on the fourth. There is a gun factory here, in which, we were told, good guns are turned out. Besides the fort we visited two small temples, which were not worth seeing. The mint is another attraction to tourists, but as we had visited mints elsewhere, we did not care about seeing it. There are a number of factories of glass-ware, paper, and earthenware in Osaka, owing to which it is called the Manchester of Japan. Two rivers flow through the town at a short distance from each other by which it is connected with the sea, and by means of which small steamers and sailing ships can get into the interior. Cross canals have been cut at intervals of every two or three streets by which the carriage of goods to every part of the city is greatly facilitated, and owing to these rivers and canals Osaka has also been called the Venice of the East. We went round the town for three hours in jinrickshas, and during that time crossed a great number of bridges. The city occupies a large area owing to the houses being very low. Its population is said to be about 800,000. A new hotel has lately been built here, but no convenient bedroom accommodation has yet been made, so we had to give up the idea of spending the night at it, and started by the 5 p. m. train for Kioto, the original capital of Japan, where we arrived at 6-30 p. m.

Along the whole route from Kobe to Kioto, a distance of 63 miles, the fields were under cultivation mainly with rice, and some with cotton, which was in full bloom. Owing to there being rain all the year round, and the ground being very fertile, three or four crops are obtained, and even in winter when there is not much snow turnips and suchlike vegetables are grown. It is to be feared that in time the soil will be exhausted from this constant succession of crops without rest. We stayed at the Japanese Hotel Hiami, which is managed by a Japanese in the European style. It has been newly built, and being situated on a hill commands a good view of the town, so Europeans generally stop here.

Oct. 15.—We started in jinrickshas at 8-30 for the Lake Bewa, where we arrived at 9-45. The distance is 7½ miles, and the whole journey lay through suburbs of the town, in which there was a great deal of traffic. Although there is a train service [illegible] done in carts, a number of which are drawn by men, who were harnessed to them by means of a belt round the chest. The roads being steep it took three or four men to drag a cart. Even women and children, ten or twelve years old joined in this work. Some of the carts were dragged by bullocks, which were very strongly built like English cattle. The views along the road were fine, owing to the presence of mountains and hills. We travelled in jinrickshas in preference to the train as the time employed on the journey is the same, owing to the train being compelled to make along detour to avoid the mountains.

We went on board a small steam launch at the village of Essiba, at the head of the Bewa Lake. The charge is 20 cents per head, and the steamer holds thirty passengers, who are accommodated with mats laid out on the deck. We engaged the whole launch for 4 dols, and arranged to call at two places. The lake is 80 miles in length, and 6 miles wide, so we could see both shores from the steamer. The scenery is very beautiful, the hills and mountains being covered with foliage, and the low ground under cultivation. We passed a number of fishermen's boats, and two or three steam passenger launches. We first landed at a place called Karo Saki, a small village not worth seeing in itself, but in the neighbourhood of a very large pine tree, which is worth visiting. It is only about 20 ft. in height, but its branches are very thick and spread out 75 ft. They are prevented from falling to the ground by heavy wooden props. The branches spread equally wide on all sides. We never saw such a tree in our lives. Its trunk is 27ft. in circumference, and it is said to be 2,000 years old and 1,000 men can be accommodated under it. I think that the branches have spread laterally, owing to the tree having been cut at the top. The same experiment is being tried on another tree here.

After seeing the tree we again embarked, and sailed to a place where a river flows into the lake. The mouth of this river is about 1,000 yards wide, but it grows narrower as you go up it. We sailed on and arrived at a village called Asiama. At that point the shore is covered with rich vegetation, with a background of hills, and the effect of the scene under a somewhat cloudy sky was very fine. On this side of the lake the water was very shallow, and was covered with fishing boats. The inhabitants catch shell-fish with a bamboo with a net at one end of it, which they drag along the ground, and draw out full of shells. On enquiry we found that they use these shell-fish for manure. The occupants of some of the boats were fishing for eels with a very convenient contrivance. They put a number of hollow bamboos in a line in a soft muddy place, and the eels enter them thinking they are holes, the next day the fishermen drag up the bamboos, and catch the eels. This lake contains a great many varieties of fish, including salmon and trout, the trout being of a golden red colour. Fish are brought here from the sea alive in tanks, and afterwards put along the shore in barred cages, which form preserves from which the fish can be taken when required. We landed near this fishing ground and went to visit a temple, on a hill in the neighbourhood, the temple was not worth seeing, but there was a splendid natural grotto in the compound.

We set sail again and arrived at Essiba at 12-30 p.m., and put up at a tea house where we had tiffin, after which we took jinrickshas to Kioto, where we arrived at 3-15, and spent the afternoon in the bazaar. The bazaar consists of a long street, and the road between the shops is covered over with cloths suspended from bamboos, by which arrangement passengers are protected from the sun. The street is very narrow, and is always full of people, so even jinrickshas are not allowed to go through it. All the shops were full of Japanese articles, and in the evening as it was lighted with paper lanterns, it looked very picturesque. In this street there are a number of theatres and play-houses, the whole frontages of which were covered with illustrations of the plays to be acted. To-morrow is kept as a holiday, in honour of the soldiers who were killed during the last revolution in 1868, when the Mikado took Tokio from the Shogun, so to-day the town is not much lighted up, illumination on a large scale being reserved for to-morrow.—Yours, &c.,

F. D. P.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 25.—Barometer has fallen slowly in the Indus Valley; west, south and east of the Peninsula, and Burma; but briskly in Guzerat. Elsewhere it has risen. The change has been rapid in parts of the North-West and Central Provinces. Depression over Punjab moved very slightly northward, and have become over Bengal intensified. Winds cyclonic both in north-west and north-east India; variable over the Peninsula. The [illegible] has been strong and equally [illegible] country. Duststorms [illegible]

THE ORPHANAGE SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly give the following a place in your paper:—

The Bombay subscription-book of the Orphanage Schools, connected with the Dapoli Mission, which was regularly circulated in the city of Bombay between 1875 and 1889, has, I find, not been sent round since my departure to England in June of last year.

The chief reason for this is that no friend could be found in Bombay to superintend its circulation.

I have just returned to my work in Dapoli, and I find that the schools have suffered financially from a falling of in contributions.

The schools have only been saved from financial collapse by timely and generous aid given by the Diocesan Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

It is impossible now for me to make arrangements for the re-appearance of the subscription book in Bombay until after the monsoon; I, therefore, venture to hope that those kind friends who have so often contributed to the schools, and to whom I here take the opportunity of tendering our most hearty thanks, will not mind being asked to send contributions for the school, either to me direct to Dapoli, or to the Honorary Treasurer of the Bombay Committee of S. P. G., F. C. Brewin, Esq., Secretariat, Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

ALFRED GADNEY.

Dapoli, April 24.

STORAGE OF COTTON AT COLABA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Of late fires have frequently occurred at Colaba, causing the destruction of large properties. Fortunately they happened a little distance from the inhabited portion of the district, and no lives were lost. But just behind the four or five new buildings on the Wodehouse Road, there is always stored cotton in unpressed bales, two feet from the railway siding, over which trains frequently pass in this busy season, both during day and at night. As has often happened, and it may possibly happen again, a spark or two from the funnel of a passing engine may drop on the loose cotton and ignite it immediately. The new houses are occupied by European and Parsee families, whose fate in the event of a fire just behind may be more easily imagined than described. Besides, as the buildings and the cotton lie in close proximity, no amount of precaution can prevent the houses catching fire, and before any help could be obtained, the whole block would be ablaze. It is much better, therefore, to adopt measures to remove a preventible cause than to lament over a sad result. The only remedy that suggests itself to me is for the Municipal Commissioner to direct, under the authority vested in him by the Act, the removal of the cotton to a less exposed or more secure locality: that in order to do so the license granted to the owners of the presses may be recalled at once, and a fresh one issued if the cotton be located in a place sufficiently distant from houses occupied by human beings. I understand a petition is under preparation by the residents of Colaba to be presented to the Corporation, requesting them to adopt prompt measures in this behalf. In any case prompt action is urgently necessary.—Yours, &c.,

A PARSEE.

April 25.

STREET NOMENCLATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe that a Committee of the Corporation has been appointed to name certain streets, and names of such eminent members of the Corporation as Sir Frank Souter, Mr. Mandlik, and others are suggested. I hope the name of the late Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, the Tribune of the People, as he was deservedly called, will not be omitted from the list now being framed. It need hardly be urged that no member of the Corporation has served the interests of the city or those of the citizens of Bombay with more zeal or greater industry than Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. Both in days of yore, before the formation of the Corporation, and up to the time of his death, he was the means of exposing many abuses that had crept into the administration of the Municipality, and suggesting improvements which are now yielding such handsome results in finance, in public health, water-supply, widening of roads, foot-paths, arcading, &c. His name should be immortalized by naming an important thoroughfare which is to be shortly made by running the Hummum Street into the Marine Street, as his services must be considered second to none.—Yours, &c.,

A. B.

April 25

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Viator," one of your correspondents, has put forward a valuable hint to the Tramway Company in your issue of yesterday, which has met with general approval. The idea is very appropriate, inasmuch as a little while ago, when the Hancock Bridge gradient was under improvement, at the back gate of Byramjee Hall, naturally enough, people passing by that side thought it was simply meant to allow the tram-lines to cross over the bridge, as absence of a tram-line there was a great desideratum: for hundreds, nay thousands of people who alight near the hospital to go towards the much-frequented Tank Bunder, where there are great depots of bricks, tiles, fuel, sand, kerosine oil, timber, &c., &c., have to pay very exorbitant fares, varying from 6 to 12 annas for a much shorter distance than that already traversed by them in trams for an insignificant anna or two at the utmost.

This is not the only grievance; but even when one is willing to pay that high fare to go to the Darukhana, after alighting at the hospital or near the Ollivant Bridge, he stands a good chance of being sadly disappointed in not finding a single conveyance of any sort to take them there. I have often heard people asking why the wide-awake Tram Company do not see the advisibility of extending their line by branching off from the Byculla Police head office, *via* the Ollivant Bridge, and come to the end of the Nesbit Lane, which again brings them direct to the Darukhana or Gunpowder Road, carrying the traffic to a very easy distance near the Tank Bunder Road, the centre of a great timber trade, &c., &c.,—Yours, &c.,

VOX POPULI.

Bombay, April 25.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the Tramway officials are contemplating extensions and consequent alterations of time-tables, it may not be inopportune to suggest the improvement of the service between the Sassoon Dock and the Fort. The line from the Sassoon Dock to the Elphinstone Circle might belong to an entirely different company, so far as any connection with the Fort route is concerned, and any daily passenger will bear me out when I complain of the difficulty experienced in getting a tram to Rampart Row without delay or without having to stand for some time in the sun. On Thursday morning a "blue" tram ran just in front of the "yellow" from the stables, and though, when nearing the junction, the driver whistled as loudly as he knew how, the "blue" ran away, leaving three passengers endeavouring to find shelter under the tree by the police-chowkey and another by the Young Men's Christian Association. This morning at ten o'clock the "No. 97 up" was within two cars' length of "No. 13 Byculla green" at Grant's Buildings, and might easily have taken up the "yellow's" passengers; but away it went, and two sprightly horses would have carried it as far as the Elphinstone College before the "yellow" reached the junction had not a passenger insisted on having it stopped, and caught it after a sweltering run of fifty yards. When asked to catch the "green," the conductor very considerately suggested taking the "blue" tram standing unhorsed in the tram-sheds. Time is no object to a conductor, and he meant well. The instances I have given are not isolated ones. I had a wait of five minutes one day last week in the tram-stable as the "yellow" was taken home, and the whole of the passengers transhipped, and thus had to wait by the Y. M. C. A. for three minutes for a "red." It took me five and twenty minutes to go from the Sassoon Dock to the Flora Fountain—a distance which might have been walked in little over half the time. Some better arrangement than at present existing can surely be devised, and with all deference I would suggest a limited number of through cars from the Sassoon Dock *via* Rampart Row, which I am sure would be thoroughly appreciated by the many daily passengers.—Yours, &c.,

April 25.

COLABAWALLA.

A VIENNA correspondent says that the Emperor Francis Joseph has visited the studio of Herr Felix to inspect the almost completed portrait of the late Crown Prince Rudolph. It is a life-size portrait, and represents the late Prince in general's uniform. By express order of the Emperor, it shows the Crown Prince with a full beard, as he wore it three years ago, and not with the moustache only, which would have reminded his Majesty of his son's last days. The Emperor expressed himself as being much pleased with the picture, which he examined long and carefully in silence.

THE *Courrier & Haiphong* gives an account of a sanguinary conflict between French troops and pirates in Tonquin. The village of Giasphuong was surrounded by the military, and seige was laid to a house where the rebel band, led by the notorious Doi-vau, who has been the scourage of of the region for years, had taken up their quarters. Not a sound betrayed the presence of the band in the house until all at once a lively discharge of firearms killed or wounded three of the military. A severe conflict, lasting three hours and a half, then ensued. At last the house was set on fire, but the combat still continued, the rebels making a stubborn defence and trying to break through the surrounding party. When at last it was possible to enter the house, the surviving pirates [illegible]

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of 22nd instant:—

A MYSTERIOUS RESTITUTION.

Read an anonymous letter addressed to the Chairman, dated 16th instant, bearing Bombay post-mark of 16th April, and received on the 18th April, as follows:—"Herewith Rs. 200 owed by me to Government Reclamation Works. Please put in account." Nothing is known of the writer, nor is there any record of any sum still outstanding on account of Government Reclamation Works.

Resolution.—The Rs. 200 should, subject to the approval of Government, be applied in reduction of debt to Government.

TURPENTINE AND PETROLEUM.

Read letter from the Acting Commissioner of Customs, dated 8th February, drawing the Trustees' attention to adulterated turpentine, which is being imported into Bombay; and asking the Trustees' opinion as to whether any special precautions should be enforced against its import, as in the case of petroleum. Read report by the Chamber of Commerce to the Commissioner of Customs, recommending that all such turpentine should be marked either "petroleum turpentine" or "reduced turpentine," and that special precaution should be enforced as in the case of dangerous petroleum.

The Chairman in his minute recommends that the Trustees should reply to the Commissioner of Customs' last para., that the Trustees are decidedly of opinion that special precautions should be enforced against its import, as in the case of petroleum; and he suggests that an addition might be made to Dock by-law No. 53, so as to exclude all turpentine from the dock.

Resolution.—A reply should be sent to the Commissioner of Customs as proposed in the chairman's minute.

The following should, subject to the approval of Government, be added to the Dock by-laws:—

"No. 53 A.—Turpentine must not be landed on the dock wharves, but must be discharged overside into boats."

THE PILOT SERVICE.

Submitted the documents and plans which have been circulated to all the Trustees, as arranged at their meeting on 4th February, regarding the question of restricting the pilot service by giving up the outer stations and supplying pilots at the Sunk Rock. Read minutes of Trustees' resolution. No change should be made in the pilotage arrangements.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 18th April 1890.	For week ending 18th April 1889.
Vessels piloted into harbour	21	21
" " out of "	24	33
" transported	10	23
" attended to	2	3

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 18th April 1890.	For week ending 18th April 1889.
Vessels entered	8	7
" left	7	9
" remaining in dock	12	8

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	4	8
" left	6	7
" remaining in Dock	7	9

INDIAN TRADERS AND THE CASH BALANCES.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce forwarded a copy of the Budget Statement to the Upper India Chamber at Cawnpore, with a view to obtaining their opinions upon it and representing them to the Mercantile Members of the Imperial Legislative Council. The Secretary of the Cawnpore Chamber in reply wrote as follows, under date April 10th:—

"My Committee do not consider that there are any points in it involving the interests of the community which they represent that call for special comments, except in as far as the financial transactions and policy of Government affect the supply and price of money in Upper India.

"Some two years ago Government changed its course as regards the disposal of balances on hand and has since held locked up at various points in the Mofussil, as reserves, the bulk of these funds. The district balances are not, as was previously the case, at the disposal of the banks for short date advances, and they consequently cannot now do business on the basis of the actual cash in their vaults. Further, it is understood that, even when Government has no actual immediate need for money, large sums are frequently withdrawn and placed in the Reserve Treasury. Thus a very considerable percentage of the bullion in the country, has been rendered practically non-existent as far as trade is concerned, and the available currency reduced by the amount of these hoards.

The enclosed statement shows the highest point that the Bank of Bengal Calcutta minimum discount rate has reached in each month, November to April inclusive, for the past ten years. It will be seen that money has since 1888 been at a very much higher level than was the normal state of affairs formerly, even including the time of the Russian war scare and other periods of political tension and disturbance. If in future, during the produce season, rates in the Mofussil are to continue to rule at from 12 to 15 per cent. for first-class bills, the export and import trade of these provinces will be to all intents and purposes paralysed. From November to April large sums are required to bring the cotton, oilseed, [illegible] crops into the market, and if [illegible] is not available on reasonable terms the bazaar dealers and petty traders of small means, through whom the bulk of the business of the country is carried on, will be utterly unable to work: and this is practically the case to a notable extent at the present moment.

"When bankers and merchants of approved standing have to pay abnormally high rates for accomodation, it means that the less well-to-do class cannot get funds for trade purposes except at an exorbitant cost. As high as 20 per cent. has been paid by dealers of fair commercial standing during the current year on short term drafts! Be the reason what it may, in times of dear money Bombay and Calcutta appear always to be in the position to pay much higher rates of interest than up-country trade can stand, and therefore money is drained to these centres generally at the particular season of the year when it is most urgently needed in the Mofussil for produce. At these times the banks show a not unnatural disposition to do as little business as they can at their branches so as to have the bulk of their funds available at the seaports above named. It has been suggested that it might be feasible for Government to adopt some system that would allow of the Presidency Bank making advances against Government paper from the Reserve Treasury balances, and that this, while reducing the indebtedness of the State to the public, would leave at the disposal of the banks for short term loans on account of raw produce and piece-goods a large percentage of their funds which are now swallowed up in advances made against Government paper to speculators, the Exchange and other Banks.

"My Committee, however, do not advance this as a remedy: they are not disposed to join in the discussion regarding the political or financial advisability of Government carrying heavy reserves of bullion and not allowing its cash balances to be made available for trade purposes. They simply desire to direct attention to the disastrous effects of the present system on up-country business: that it is hurting both cultivators and dealers, and, if not modified, agriculture as well as the trade in the Mofussil, and consequently that of the seaports, will be seriously crippled."

Attached to this reply is the following letter from Mr. A. Izat, Agent of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company:—

"In corroboration of the statement made in your letter of the 10th instant to the Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, regarding the effect of dear money on the export trade of these Provinces, I would beg to inform you that in the districts served by this railway there has been an excellent crop of linseed during the past season, but owing to the dearness of money the merchants say they have not the means of financing the crop and the trade is practically paralysed."

THE ADMISSIBILITY OF CONFESSIONS.

Judgment was delivered in the Calcutta High Court on Tuesday by Justices Macpherson and Hill in a matter concerning the admissibility of confessions. Prisoner had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Tirhoot and sentenced to transportation for life on the strength of a confession deposed to by a Deputy Magistrate. The Sessions Judge rejected the recorded confession when tendered in evidence on the ground that it was not in form, being in English—a language the prisoner did not understand; but he accepted the Deputy Magistrate's statement that the prisoner confessed to him that he had killed the deceased, and on that statement, there being no other evidence connecting the prisoner with the crime, convicted the prisoner. Their lordships held the Sessions Judge was right in rejecting the recorded confession, which was not in accordance with the law, but wrong in acting on the Deputy Magistrate's statement, which also was inadmissible as evidence according to law. Proceeding to review the case they decided that the conviction could not be sustained, and directed the prisoner's discharge.

The Committee of the Calcutta District Charitable Society have had under consideration the condition and management of the Leper Asylum, as to which some discussion has recently taken place, and passed resolutions declaring themselves satisfied from the reports made by competent visitors, and especially from a recent report of Dr. Crombie, as well as from inquiry, that, except in the case of over-crowding of native male wards, the complaints depend on no substantial grounds. The Committee say they are prepared to receive donations in any shape from any persons charitably inclined and to apply these in providing extra comforts for the inmates of the pauper Leper Asylum, but cannot permit any interference with the management so long as it remains in their charge.

STEWED lilies have appeared at a "ladies' luncheon" in Transatlantic circles. No guest failed in the urgent duty of appearing to like the dish of the occasion. Comments afterwards may have been all the more forcible for the necessary reticence of the moment. Another floral dainty is a rose cake, the specialty of a coloured cook whose culinary education in Paris cost his employer dollars untold. The cake is in the form of a rose, and may be white, pink, red, [illegible] of jelly in the prevailing tint [illegible] of baked rose petals. [illegible] ums.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY [illegible]

The usual monthly meeting of this Society [illegible] on Monday last, the 21st instant, Mr. E. M. Slater presiding.

The following new members were elected:—Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Mr. E. A. Bulkley, Mr. E. G. Oliver, Capt. W. F. Biscoe, Col. R. M. B. Thomas, and Mr. A. Cooper.

Mr. R. M. Phipson, the honorary secretary, then acknowledged the following contributions to the Society's collections:—

CONTRIBUTIONS DURING APRIL.

1 Snake, Lycodon aulicus, Mr C E Kane.
1 Phoorsa (alive), Echis carinata, Mr B W Blood.
Corallines from Prince's Dock, Mr W F Lowe.
2 Peacocks (alive), Pavo cristatus, Mr W Hardie.
8 Crocodile's Eggs, Crocodilus palustris, Mr E P W Strong.
A number of Snakes and Reptiles from Simla, Mr A Newnham.
1 Scorpion, 10 inches in length, Col Thomas.
1 Owl (alive), Strix javanica, Mr W A Menesse.
1 Flying Squirrel, Pteromys oral, Mr C B Collings.
1 Snake, Simotes russellii, Mr F Otto.
Some geological specimens from Karli, Mr J Benjamin.
1 large Weaver's Nest from Godawara, C P, Mr [illegible] G Simpson.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Silkworms in India, by E. C. Cotes, presented by the author.
A list of Irish birds in the Dublin Museum, from Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C. S.
The *Punjab Magazine* No 23, in exchange.
Atlas of Practical Elementary Biology, from Mr. T. B. Kirkham.

A NEW FUNGUS.

The Honorary Secretary read a valuable communication from Dr. Barclay of Simla, describing a new species of fungus (Aecidium Esculentum—Nov. sp.), found by Mr. Robert Wroughton of Poona, growing on Acacia eburnea, Willd. A note by Dr. Prain on the same fungus was also read, and it was decided that the two papers should be published in the Society's Journal with the illustrations furnished by those gentlemen.

Mr. J. H. Steel, A. V. D., then read the following paper entitled:—

"POPULAR LESSONS FROM THE BOMBAY HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW, 1890."

Now the rush and hurry of the show itself is over and the animals have returned to their homes it may not come amiss if we review the events of the show and examine the exhibits with a view to determing what outcome, if any, there has been of the trouble and exertion necessary for [illegible] such a show.

We may pass by, as not needing further [illegible] here, the satisfactory fact that the princes [illegible] chiefs of Western India conspicuously demonstrated their loyalty to the Queen-Empress by going [illegible] the expense, trouble, and risk of sending valuable animals to be exhibited on the occasion of Prince Albert Victor's visit; also the gratification which the Municipality must have derived from the undoubted success of its Victoria Gardens entertainment (which success, we may fairly claim, depended largely on the Horse and Cattle Show); also the satisfaction which all worthy citizens of Bombay must feel at what was practically the first Horse and Cattle Show of this city, having been worthy of the *urbs prima*. What we want now is to examine the popular lessons of the show; to see what benefit of a permanent nature the Bombay people have derived from it; the respects in which it has proved of educational value and so has produced more influence than it could, by the more passing effect of pleasurable excitement and interest which it will have been to many.

A large proportion of the Bombay public had never seen a horse show, much less a cattle show; another proportion had never seen either a horse or cattle show in India; a few had seen the horse shows of the various parts of this Presidency, especially Poona and Ahmedabad; a very few had seen horse and cattle shows held locally, as in the Southern Maharatta States (Chinchli), in Guzerat, Kathiawar, and elsewhere. Now the Bombay show had a distinct and special object—"to collect as many of the best animals in India, horses and cattle, as may be procurable, for the purpose of showing them to the Prince." There resulted from the efforts of the Committee an assemblage of animals from the places coloured red on the accompanying map, the outlying posts being Las Beyla in Beloochistan, Bikanir and Kotah in Rajputana, Hissar in the Punjab, Bhadgaon in Khandesh, Hyderabad and Sholapore in the Deccan, and the Southern Maharatta States down south. No less than twenty ruling Princes and Chiefs of Western India sent animals to the show. Though the Exhibition was thus very representative of Western India, the Committee had reason to believe that had more time been available, the whole of India might have been represented. Practically, efforts were limited to one month before the show, owing to uncertainty as to the exact form the reception of His Royal Highness should [illegible]

Let us represent in tabular form [illegible] saw at the Show, and what we might have [illegible]

HORSES.

Source.	[illegible]	Not seen.
European	English T.B. N.T. Cobs Hunters Hungarian & Blunt's Arab	
Imported	Walers and New Zealanders, Arabs and Persian Kashgaris	Capes, Northerns, [illegible]
Indigenous	Beluchi Cutchi Kathiawari Bhimturrees Kohlapore C.B.s S. Maharatta C.B.s Burma	Punjabi Kurnaul C.B.s Nizam's C.B.s Mysore C.B.s
Cross-breds	Arabs out of Kathiawaris Walers do. C.B.s do. N.T.E. out of Cutchi Arab do. Cutchi do. Deccani Kathi do. Deccani T.B.E. do. Cutchi do. Kathiawari	

CATTLE.

Source.	[illegible]	Not seen.
European	English polled Angus Bull	Short horn and other breeds Cows of various breeds
Imported	Austrian Cow	Other European breeds Aden Cows
Indigenous	Beluchi Kankrej Gir or Kathiawari Guzerathi Mysore Bhadgaon Khillari Kristna Valley Deccani Wadiar Gaimus	Sindi Nellore Dangi Punganur Kunavarya (?) Goranes (?) Burma Malwar Cauvery Valley C. P. Cattle
Cross-breds	Hissar Guz. Angore Guzerathi out of Haryani English out of Cutchi Mysore do. Deccani Buffaloes, Jafferabadi Delhi Deccani Soorti Desi	Berars Cattle

Map 2 shows the area whence the exhibits were drawn. The sources of cattle being indicated in yellow; those of horses in red. Little Franc, Mr Adenwalla's remarkable pony, which was commended as a curiosity, was raised, have come from Australia and to have arrived there from Shetland, but there seemed a doubt as to his origin. He was practically full-grown and contrasted remarkably with Mr. Heeramaneck's grey waler, for example. He was more probably a dwarf representative of the ordinary race of horses, rather than one of a race of equine pigmies. His measurements were found to be fairly in proportion, though to a horseman's eye he was not handsome. The class of Miscellaneous Exhibits was improvised, and the exhibition of saddlery, harness, &c., fell through in the rush of organisation. In this class were placed the Raja of Bikanir's camels, Little Franc, a dumba sheep, and a few other things, including the gorgeous horn-covers and trappings of a superb pair of bullocks sent up by H. H. the Guicowar of Baroda.

The educational benefits resulting from the show have not been confined to those obtained by the general public. Exhibitors and their servants must have benefited by comparison of their animals with those from other parts of the country. Veterinary students have had a most valuable experience, and details have been collected which will be embodied in a scientific record of the show. It will be seen that the breeds represented far outnumber those unrepresented, and there is every reason to believe that with a little more time many of the blanks, especially as regards cattle, might have been filled up. In some cases the sub-divisions into breeds went further than above indicated, and I am indebted to our active coadjutor, Mr. [illegible] for information concerning the terms applied in Kathiawar and Northern Guzerat to families of horses, cattle and buffaloes, especially as regards the meaning of those terms inserted in the official catalogue, which are obscure. Bombay [illegible] having seen a most [illegible] of indigenous and imported horses and cattle [illegible] and on an opportunity [illegible] breeding [illegible] People who [illegible] [illegible] a few walers, a good [illegible] of Arab [illegible] draught cattle [illegible]

The Princes and Chiefs mainly exhibited in the [illegible]

[illegible] country-bred [illegible] of the horses and [illegible] of Cattle.

6. From the northern parts represented in the show, the horses principally obtained prizes.

7. From the southern parts represented in the show cattle principally obtained prizes.

8. The Government of India Commissariat Department, and the Government of Bombay, took prizes for cattle.

9. [illegible] by a Bombay Government sire took first prize in the young stock class.

10. The driving classes (cattle) were a failure.

11. Bombay was well represented in the driving, [illegible] and turn-out classes, showing that as regards horsemanship, the Bombay people make the most of the [illegible] at their disposal.

12. The Bombay Municipality was well represented in the bullock class.

On the whole, I take it, the show was representative of Bombay as well as of the west of India. The [illegible] classes were weak, the Arab classes, [illegible], and young stock classes, were necessarily dependent on supplies from up-country. As regards cattle, bullocks, buffaloes, cows, and gainias came from Bombay; breeding stock and agricultural bullocks from up-country. To the happy combination of classes from local and exterior source, must be attributed the general success of the show. The weakness of the important [illegible] classes, and the cattle driving, were more than compensated for by the fine show of Arabs, country-breds, and ponies; the good muster of indigenous cows, bulls, bullocks, and buffaloes, and the enthusiasm in the horse-driving and turn-out classes, possibly a larger number of [illegible] and of jumping [illegible] might have turned up, but on the whole the entries were gratifying. There can be no doubt that the Bombay public fully appreciated the novel sight of a Horse and Cattle Show in the Island, and in thanking those who were concerned in its organization must be gratified with the result.

[illegible] OF THE PRIZE ANIMALS.

Mr. Steel informed those present that all the animals of the show had been photographed, and that the [illegible] when bound together in an album, with [illegible] would form a most valuable means of [illegible] the different breeds of Horses and Cattle.

The Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to Mr Steel for his labour, and complimented him on the successful manner in which he and those who had worked with him had carried out the organization of the show.

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

The annual distribution of prizes and dinner in connection with the Elphinstone Cricket Club came off in the Club's tent, near the Gaiety Theatre, last Saturday, Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee, C.I.E., a [illegible], presiding, and Mr. N. H. Patell, the president of the Club at the dinner. A spacious shamiana was specially erected for the purposes of the dinner on the maidan, adjoining the Club's tent, and both the tent and the shamiana were elegantly decorated with festoons of flowers and flags, and tastefully illuminated with [illegible], candles and other lights. Amongst the visitors were noticed H. H. Sir Jasvutsingji, K.C.I.E., the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer, Messrs. F. C Mehta, Edulji R. Reporter, A. B. Patel, &c.

Mr. H. N. Lord read the report, which stated, amongst other things, that from a knot of about thirteen students of the Elphinstone High School who had started the Club in January, 1878, the number of members rose to 220, more than half being graduates and under-graduates of the Bombay University following the different walks of life. The report referred to the cosmopolitan character of the Club, having Hindu as well as Mahomedan members on its roll, to the steady growth and development of the Club, numerically, financially, and otherwise. Having at the outset hired a canvas roof, and then a spacious tent of its own, now about to be supplanted by a substantial building as its permanent home, on the spot offered on lease by Government in response to the Club's application. It then alluded to the cricketing strength and standard of the Club, as shown by the part invariably taken by the players of the Club in the matches between the Parsees and the European Gymkhanas, as also in those played by the Parsees in England, and lastly in that interesting match recently played between Mr. Vernon's Team and the Parsees, in which the Club put forth no fewer than five of its members as five of the Parsee eleven.

Prizes for good play in cricket were then distributed by Mr. Bengallee, the chief prizemen being Messrs. Mody, Pandole, S. Doctor, D. Kanga, and J. Morenas. Two prizes got up by members amongst themselves were also awarded to Messrs. H. N. Lord and Davar.

Mr. Bengallee, in addressing the meeting, congratulated the Club on its cosmopolitan character, its gradual but steady progress, its numerical strength, and the high position it had attained on the cricket field. He said that the very fact of the rise in number from 13 to 220 was in itself a proof of the satisfactory [illegible] of the Club, and the harmony and good [illegible] among the members. He said that all the Aryans—Parsees, Hindus and Mahomedans—should [illegible] peace and harmony. He wished the Club every success and prosperity, adding that the Club may be enabled soon to erect and complete their contemplated permanent home on the maidan.

Mr. N. H. Patell, the president of the Club, then thanked Mr. Bengallee for the honour he had done to the Club by presiding on the occasion. In doing so Mr. Patell reminded the meeting of Mr. Bengallee's noble efforts in the noble cause of education, physical as well as intellectual, and above all, female education. Mr. Patel added that the class of medical women in the country owed its existence in some measure to the exertions of Mr. Bengallee. He also referred to Mr. Bengallee as a lover and patron of cricket and the father of those prize cricket matches which were played on the *maidan* annually for a number of years during the Christmas holidays. He then thanked the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi, Khan Bahadur Murzban, and other gentlemen, who had honoured the Club with their presence on the occasion, observing that Sir Jaswutsingji was a good cricketer, and expressing a hope that a match between the Club's Eleven and the Thakore Saheb's Team that had won all the matches it had played in Kattyawad, might at no distant date be arranged, and that the Club might be enabled to hold the next distribution of prizes and dinner in their contemplated building.

Mr. Bengallee, Sir Jaswutsingji and Khan Bahadur Murzban then briefly addressed the meeting, thanking the Club for the kind words in which their president had referred to them, and wishing the Club every success and prosperity.

The proceedings in connection with the prize-distribution then terminated with the distribution of pan-supari and bouquets, and with three cheers for Mr. Bengallee, followed by three for Sir Jaswutsingji and three for Khan Bahadur Murzban, when they left the party.

The rest of the party then adjourned to dinner in the shamiana, a little after 8 o'clock, where covers were laid for about 105 members with a few guests. Justice having been done to the viands, the chairman, Mr. N. H. Patell, proposed the toast of the Queen-Empress and the Royal Family. The toast was received with all honours due to the Empress and the Royal Family.

The next toast was that of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India—the noble Marquis of Lansdowne—proposed by Mr. N. M. Vijaykar, B. A., and received with due honours.

Dr. D. H. Patell, in proposing the toast of H. E. the Governor, Lord Harris, said he was sure it would be drunk with all heart and enthusiasm. It was the toast of a nobleman of amiable disposition, honest and sympathetic, and was peculiarly appropriate to the occasion, for besides being the head of the realm, his Excellency might with pride be looked upon as the acknowledged leader of all institutions having for their object the development of the physical education of the people of this country. He said that his Excellency was an excellent cricketer, a cricketer of honourable record who had fought for Britain's reputation on occasions more than once, and that it was not too much to expect when he wished his Excellency to do for this presidency in this direction what the noble lord had done for Kent cricket. His Excellency was the heart and soul of Kentish cricket. Again, he need not remind them that the rarest and greatest honour that could be done to a visiting team was done to the first Parsee cricket team at Lord's mainly through the exertions of the noble lord. He referred to that Club of Clubs—the Marylebone Cricket Club's dinner to the members of the first Parsee cricket team; adding that as that team was captained by a representative of the Elphinstone Cricket Club, viz., the speaker himself, and that nearly half a dozen members of that team belonged to their Club, his Excellency had placed their Club under a deep debt of gratitude which they could not fully repay. He was, however, glad that an early opportunity presented itself to the Club to manifest openly their grateful feelings.

The speaker in conclusion said that they should wish his Excellency a brilliant career and a long and prosperous life, and drink with due honours to the health of the noble lord—one of the noblest of her sons that England had sent to rule over this Presidency.

Dr. E. H. Dantra, vice-president of the Club, then proposed the toast of the evening, namely, the Elphinstone Cricket Club.

Mr. K. R. [illegible], L.C.E., then proposed the toast of the guests, coupling with it the name of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, who in a felicitious speech responded to it, thanking the Club for the hospitality shown to him. Mr. [illegible] Bottlewalla also responded to the toast in an appropriate native song.

The next toast was that of the managing committee, proposed by Mr. H. M. Pandia, and responded to by Mr. S. B. Doctor, B. A., LL.B., one of the Committee.

Mr. Sorab Rustamji Khambata, then proposed in a neat little speech the toast of Mr. N. H. Patell, the president of the Club, who responded to it in fitting terms, after which the party retired to the tent, where they were treated to a musical entertainment till late at midnight, when the assemblage broke up.

The great labour of improving the harbour and defences of Cherbourg, which has been in progress for at least a century, is still incomplete, as shown by the fact that the construction, at a cost of about £400,000, of two enormous breakwaters designed to close in the roads of Cherbourg, has been conceded to two Paris firms. One breakwater will extend to the islet of Pelée, the other, and more important of the two, to the isle of Chavaignac. It is admitted that these works would render the roads quite safe and sheltered, but they seem to have been planned rather with strategical than commercial objects. The British Consul, Mr. Vereker, has expressed a hope, for the sake of commerce, that the project partly to close the entrances may not be persevered in. The entrances are none too large for present requirements in view of the strong winds and currents which prevail, and further restrictions would, he considers, not only injure Cherbourg as a trading centre, but lessen, if not destroy, its value as a port of refuge.

SPIRITUALISTS IN PARIS.

The anniversary of the death of Allan Kardec, the founder of spiritualism in France, has just been celebrated with more than the customary honours, writes the *Globe*. The faithful gathered in large numbers round the weird granite dolman and bronze bust raised in the cemetery of Pere Lachaise to the memory of the mystic philosopher. Many of them, moved by the spirits, no doubt, delivered long funeral orations, setting forth the doctrines of their departed chief, and comparing them with other occult creeds, which it appears, have assumed such extensive proportions of late that the orthodox spiritualist would feel alarmed at the influence of their rivals were they not all united together in the common struggle against materialism. In fact, it is said that the occultists have become so powerful that the spiritualists have been forced to come to terms with them. On this point one of the high priests of the faith has furnished me with some curious details. According to him, there are no fewer than twelve million occultists in the world, of whom ten millions are to be found in America, 50,000 in France, and as many in other countries, not excepting England. The French capital alone possesses 35,000. All these believers in the mysterious science are connected together by a secret psychic force which on the 27th day of the month in every country unites them at the same minute, calculated, in conformity with the various latitudes. In Paris the moment of this universal communion of soul is comprised between 8·20 and 8·35 p.m.

Perhaps nothing proves the prevalence of this strange movement so much as the numerous publications specially devoted to the study and propagation of occult theories. At the present time they include about 100 reviews and periodicals. Thirty of them appear in France, 16 in North America—one of which has 14,000 subscribers—31 in South America, where in Buenos Ayres alone there are 32,000 spiritualists and almost as many occultists; 20 in Spain, 10 in England, four in Belgium, three in Germany, one in Russia, and others in India, Australia, and Japan, all printed in the local tongue. Of all the believers in the dark and mysterious, however, spiritualism is the dogma which numbers the most adepts. This is not surprising when we bear in mind that it is less speculative and more experimental than the other forms of superstition. The Congress held in Paris last September contained delegates from all climes representing a total of more than 40,000 adherents. Such a figure, says my informant, may sound rather extraordinary, but if we look at what is taking place in America it will not be found exaggerated. In New York, for example, we are told that the spiritualists have bought a large piece of ground where every year in the month of August they have a monster camp meeting. Last year it was attended by 25,000 believers who voted a resolution approving of the Paris congress, and rejoicing over the progress of the faith.

It must be remarked that in France, and more particularly in Paris, the movement has assumed many forms. It is now split up into various schools, which, however much they may differ in detail, are all unanimous on two questions—the immortality of the soul and the possible communication of the living with the dead. Foremost among the schools, on account of the electric spirit in which it is organised, is that of the independant group of esoteric students placed under the direction of a special organ entitled the *Initiation*, the inspirer of which is one Papus, a modern mage. This group is the most important of all the occult societies in France. In addition to the organ just mentioned which comes out monthly, it has a weekly journal called the *Veil of Isis*, and local reviews in the principal towns of France. As its name implies, it comprises members belonging to all branches of occultism. Another considerable group is the Cabalists, the chief representatives of which are Stanilas de Guaita, Josephin Peladan, and the Marquis de Saint-Yves d'Alveydre. The doctrine of the Cabala is supposed to give the scientific and secret sense of the Bible, the first translators of which, say the Cabalists, gave only the superficial sense of it. They, furthermore, hold that it is in the Zohar that the key to the esoteric meaning of Genesis is to be found. By the side of these, less numerous perhaps, but equally distinguished by the beauty of their doctrine and their personal worth, come the Theosophists or Buddhists. They also have a special review, edited by the Comtesse Gaston d'Adhemar, who is regarded by the French occultists as the most learned defender of their doctrine from a didactic point of view. Theosophy is a science identical with that of the Cabala, but it searches for the key of its faith in the Sanscrit Vedas, and not in the Hebrew writings. The Theosophists are to be met with chiefly in India. They have two lodges in France—the "Theosophist Society of the East and West," under the direction of the Duchesse de Pomard, and the "Hermes Society," represented by the aforesaid Papus, president of the Esoteric group.

Of a very different type of occultists, less philosophical but more experimental, are the astrologers, at whose head is Ely Star. They believe in the influence of stars, which they study jealously. It is their doctrine which has given rise to the belief in talismans, the most precious of which are those which are supposed to bring to the holder love and fortune, and which, we learn from an old manuscript attributed to Solomon, are placed under the keeping of [illegible]. Ely Star, the high prophet of astrology, [illegible] called the "Star," which belongs to another group, and is the mouthpiece of Albert Y. Louncy, a spiritualist poet, and the Abbe Roca, a socialist priest. Next to these follow the alchymists, another experimental school, whose representative in France is M. Tiffereau. Unfortunately he has not enriched himself in the search for the philosopher's stone, and has been obliged to appeal to the generosity of the faithful to provide him with the funds to enable him to make the grand discovery. Alchymy, however, is none the less a science cultivated even in these days, and there exists a library full of works on the subject, which is under the supervision of Jules Lermina, the author of a book on pratical magic.

Numerous still are the other branches of occult science. There are the graphiologists, who profess to tell a person's character by his writing the chiromancers, who prophesy from the lines of the hand; the cartomancers, whose fortune-telling is of ancient date, and is found explained in one of the oldest books in the world; the augurs, who decide your fate according to the flight of birds; the diviners of dreams, whose most authentic master is Joseph the geomancers; the Pythagoreans, who foretell events by the manipulation of certain figures; and, to cut the list short, the somnambulists, all more or less lucid, the magnetisers, and the hypnotisers, whose modern experiments represent what is serious and scientific in the art of witchery, and whose chief to-day is Dr. Charcot, the magician of the Salpetriere. To conclude, it is evident from this sketch of the occultists and their beliefs that there exists at present a tendency towards the study of the secret and mysterious human nature. What there may be at the bottom of all these dreams and speculations the future only can say. In the meanwhile, perhaps, it would be better not to laugh too much at the believers, and let them pursue their way. They are harmless, on the whole, and at any rate afford a great deal of amusement.

MOTHERS IN NOVELS.

"A Lincolnshire Girl" has written to the *Daily News* upon the subject of "Mothers, according to English novelists." She notes that few books are found to contain mothers who have good influence over the hero or heroine, but supposes it is, as a writer remarks, that the life of a girl who has a good and kind mother is smooth and happy, because the mother naturally takes her girl's troubles upon herself, and such a girl is not likely to be the heroine of an exciting novel. "By the same rule, it seems to me," says the Lincolnshire Girl, "that real people with splendid mothers would seldom become novelists, because their mother's love would prepare them for a safer career, or they themselves, I think, would seldom have that intense, observant nature which a novelist must have. I suppose most of our greatest writers, who have not created good mothers, have been left much to themselves when they were young, either because their mothers had no sympathy with them or because they were motherless. Then, left to themselves, they observe the life around them, from which they are cut off, more closely. Let us hope that novelists, as clever Lord Vincent in 'Pelham' suggests, make themselves 'vigilant observers of men and manners,' and take a great many of their incidents from real life; but it must be very difficult—as it is acknowledged that a mother is not the principal character in a book—for any one to create a sweet mother occupying an important post in their book, if he or she has ever known a mother's love. The sweetest short story I remember reading was called 'By the Waters of Babylon,' and the sweetness all arose from the love of Evelyn's invalid lady mother for Rex."

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th April, 1890.

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	5	21	12	13
Teheran	25	1	7	...	44
Suez	25	2	15	...	48

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 25th April, 1890.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	42	...	5
" Kurrachee	...	10	...	2
" Madras	1	1	...	3

Difference in longitude allowed for.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, APRIL 24.

10 p.m. ... 82·4

FRIDAY, APRIL 25.

[illegible] ... 81·5

10 a.m. ... 85·4

[illegible] ... 87·4

[illegible] ... 87·4

All those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth Perfumed [illegible] Breath of Flowers should [illegible] FLORAL MOUTH [illegible] and [illegible] same [illegible]

THE HORSES OF THE PAMPAS.

It would indeed be as impossible to measure the Pampas horse by the standard of an English horse as to measure a Gaucho by the standard of an ordinary city man, writes Mr. R. B. Cuninghame Graham in the *Times*. Each man and each animal must be estimated according to the work he is required to do. Putting aside cart-horses and those employed in heavy draught, almost every horse in England, except the cab-horse, is an object of luxury. He has a man to look after him, is fed on regular hay, he is never called on to endure much fatigue, carry much weight, still less to resist the inclemency of the weather. He is valued for his speed, for his docility, or merely for his pecuniary value in the market. In the Pampas none of these things is of prime importance. We do not require great speed from our horses, we care nothing as to their docility, and their pecuniary value is small. What we do look for, is endurance, easy paces, sobriety, and power of withstanding hunger and thirst. A horse that will carry a heavy man seventy miles is a good horse, one that can do ninety miles with the same weight is a better horse, and if he can repeat the performance two or three days in succession, he is the best no matter if he be piebald, skewbald, one-eyed, cow-houghed, oyster-footed, or has as many blemishes as Petruchio's own mustang. Talking with some Gauchos, seated on the gravel, one starlit night before a fire of bones and dried thistles, the conversation fell as usual upon horses. After much of the respective merits of English and Argentine horses, after many of the legends as closely trenching on the supernatural as is befitting the dignity of horsemen in all countries, an ancient, shrivened Gaucho turned to me with, "How often do you feed your horses, Don Roberto, in England? Every day?" Thereupon, on being answered, he said, with the mingled sensitiveness and fatuity of the mixed race of Spanish and Indian, "God knows, the Argentine horse is a good horse, the second day without food or water, and if not He, then the devil, for he is very old." In all countries the intelligent are aware that you can't estimate a horse's goodness by his stature. The average stature of the Pampas horses is about 14½ hands—what we should call a pony in England. In his case, however, his length of loin, his lean neck, and relatively immense stride show that it is no pony we have to deal with, but a horse, of low stature if you will, but one that wants a man to ride him.

Intelligent and fiery eyes, clean legs, round fete and well-set sloping shoulders, long pasterns, and silky manes and tails, form the best points of the Pampas horse. His defects are generally slack loins and heavy head, not the "coarse" head of the underbred horse of Europe, but one curiously developed that may or may not be, as Darwin says it is, the result of having to exert more mental effort than the horse of civilisation. Of his colour, variable is he; brown, black, bay, chesnut, piebald, and gray, making a kaleidoscopic picture, as on the dusty plains, or through the green monte (wood) a herd of them flash past, with waving tails and manes, pursued by Gauchos as wild and fiery-eyed as they. As on the steppes of Russia, the plains of Queensland and Arabia, the trot is unknown, To cross a Pampa loaded with the necessaries of desert line without a path to follow, it would be a useless pace. The slow gallop and the jog trot, the Paso Castellano of the Spaniards, the Rhakran of the Turks, is the usual pace. The pacer of the North American, the ambler of the Middle Ages, is in little esteem upon the Pampas. You spur him, he does not bound; he is a bad swimmer. As the Gaucho says, "he is useless for the lazo, though perhaps he may do for an Englishman to ride." *Manso como para un Ingles* (tame enough for an Englishman to ride) is a saying in the Argentine provinces.

Where did these horses come from, from where their special powers of endurance? How did these special paces first characterise them, and how is it that so many of the superstitions connected with them are also to be found amongst the Arabs? My answer is unhesitatingly, from the Arabs. All the characteristics of the Arabs are to be observed in the Argentine horses; the bit used is that of Turkey and Morocco, the saddle is a modification of the Oriental one, and the horses, I think, are in like manner descended from those in Barbary. It is pretty generally known that the conquest of America was rendered much easier to the Spaniards by the fact that they possessed horses, and the natives had never seen them. Great, well-watered, grassy plains, a fine climate, and an almost entire absence of wild beasts—what wonder, therefore, that the progeny of the Spanish cavalry horses has extended itself (in the same way as did the horses turned loose at the siege of Azov in the sixteenth century on the steppes of Russia) all over the Pampas, from the semi-tropical plains of Tucuman and Rioja right down to the Straits of Magellan! Spanish writers tell us that Cordova was the place from which the conquerors of America took most of their horses. To ride like a Cordobese was in the Middle Ages a saying in Spain (and such it has remained to this day.) Cervantes makes one of his characters say "he could ride as well as the best Cordobese or Mexican," proving the enormous increase of horses in the New World even in his time, not much more than a hundred years after the Conquest. In the plains of Cordoba, to this day, large quantities of horses are bred, but of a very different stamp from their descendants of the Pampas. Where then did the original stock come from? [illegible] Spain in the thirteenth century. It was directly in communication with Damascus. Thus there is little doubt that the Cordobese horses were greatly improved by the introduction Arab blood. However, Damascus was a long way off, and the journey a difficult and dangerous one. It therefore seems more probable to me that most part of the Cordobese horses came over from Barbary. A remarkable physical fact would seem to bear out my belief. Most horses, in fact, almost all breeds of horses, have six lumbar vertebræ. A most careful observer, the late Edward Losson, a professor in the Agricultural College of Santa Catalina, near Buenos Ayres, has noted the remarkable fact that the horses of the Pampas have only five. Following up researches he has found that the only other breed of horses in which a similar peculiarity is to be found is that of Barbary. Taking into consideration the extreme nearness of the territories of Andalusia and Barbary, and the constant communication that in Mahommedan times must have exsisted between them, I am of opinion that the horses of the Pampas are evidently descended from those of Barbary.

SOME STORIES OF GOETHE.

Mr. H. Schutz Wilson, the Goethe scholar, tells some excellent stories of the great man in the April number of *Time*, which is exceptionally good. Many of the best of them refer to Goethe's experiences as the director of the Weimar Theatre:—It happened that at a rehearsal an actor got into difficulties. This was Edward Genast, who played the Captain in Zenobia's army, who is entrusted with the task of arresting the Emperor Aurelianus. It is a short part, but the arrest is an important and difficult piece of business. Genast, as he tells us, stepped complacently on to the stage with the view of taking prisoner, in a noble and dignified manner, the magnificent Emperor.

Then the voice of Goethe resounded through the theatre. "Bad! That is not the way to arrest an Emperor. Do it again." Genast did it again, but again he did not please the critic. Five times the unhappy actor tried, but could not satisfy the poet, who was becoming angry. In despair, poor Genast murmured:—"But how, Excellency, am I to do it?" "Different from that!" was the helpful answer. Genast tried once more—for the sixth time—and then Goethe cried:—"I will show you how to do it!"

Whereupon the stately poet, dressed in his long blue coat, with his hat placed sideways on his head, took the sword from the hand of Genast, and showed him how to do it. With a grimly martial countenance, the poet advanced towards the Emperor, taking great strides in quick *tempo* (*mit Hahnenschritten*, says injured Genast), and branished the sword round the head of the captive monarch. Genast imitated him exactly and successfully, and the pleased, benevolent despot of the stage pinched the actor's cheek, expressed his satisfaction, and subsided into his box of observation. "If you do it like that at night," said Genast's father to him, "I'll break your neck. When we get home I'll show you what Goethe really means."

Here is another good story:—Goethe hates intrusion, pushing, or haughtiness as much as he did loquacity and affectation. Once Frau von Humboldt asked him, when he was sitting in a circle of friends, if she might not introduce her little daughter who wanted to recite something to him. He grumbled a worried *Ja!* The child entered and with great self-complacency proceeded to recite passages out of the "Jungfrau von Orleans" and "Marie Stuart." Goethe, with a discontented expression looked straight before him, and said never a word. When the girl and her mother had gone, he said, "How shameless! Did not the little brat deserve whipping? She stood here so impudently and recited such things to me!"

M. Jules Verne should feel as happy as Mr. Besant did on the day of the opening of the People's Palace. A Paris correspondent telegraphs that two inventors of submarine and air-tight boats, built on different systems, are to make experiments in Toulon Harbour, before the President, in cutting wires connecting torpedoes and mines with electrical batteries. One is the Gymnote, and the other the Goubet. The latter has one advantage over the other—it can dive down straight in deep water like a duck, and get on a horizontal plane before it touches the bottom. The other has to dive on a gradual plane, and disturbs the water above it, thus betraying its presence. The Goubet is now so perfect that it can be steered in any direction, can double about with extraordinary speed, and can also stand still under water. In muddy water it is at a disadvantage.

Mrs. Howard Kingscote's volume of "Tales of the Sun," published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., writes a home paper, forms a curious collection of the folk-lore of Southern India, and a substantial addition to the ever-increasing library of popular national tales. It is interesting to know that when the author began her task, she was dependent for her materials upon her native servants, who used to get them from the old women in the bazaars. As might be expected, these did not prove to be exactly a well of Indian folk-lore undefiled. On the contrary, the fables brought in were found to be as full of corruptions and foreign adoptions as the miscellaneous ingredients that find their way into a dish of their own curry and rice. That learned pandit, [illegible] Shastri, however, fortunately came to the aid of the author, and both revised and enlarged the [illegible].

A MODERN EMBALMER'S.

Despite the assumption of many in the trade that the process of embalming is a profound secret, says the *Standard*, describing a visit to a London embalmer's office, a very little acquaintance indeed with the subject proves it to be quite the contrary. For a temporary embalmment, what is done, after all, only amounts to the injection into the femoral artery, without even taking away what is already there, of an antiseptic fluid having arsenic and red lead, either with or without alcohol, as the principal ingredients; in certain particular cases, however, further injections being made through the arteries of the neck or into the thoracic aorta. Of course, the reputation of the embalmer depends very often on the character of the fluid employed, and, indeed, there is hardly any subject on which "doctors" learned in the profession are less likely to agree. Sulphate of aluminium and carbonic acid, say some, should be the base, if the term be technical enough. Then there is Dr. Franchina's recipe of arsenic and alcohol alone. There is also the ultra-scientific process of four separate injections, one following the other—(1) perchloride of mercury and alcohol, (2) arsenic and hot water, (3) eau de Cologne (4) carm, &c. In this temporary embalming, neither the brain nor the viscera are removed, the object only being to present an appearance of preservation. To perfect this a patent American preparation is commonly used. This being painted on the face forms quite a new skin, covering all scars and effectively closing the eyelids and lips. Occasionally, applications of finely-powdered alum are found extremely useful in the work of external preservation. Some embalmers make a boast that if after death a slight colour was still left in the cheek, they would be quite equal to preventing it from fading away. This, undoubtedly, is going a little too far: yet, on the other hand, there are skilled performers who can restore the skin to pure whiteness, even after discolouration has taken place. Yet, oddly enough, although the embalmers (as against the advocates of cremation), like the Egyptians, may look upon fire as an animated beast devouring its prey, still the powerful antiseptic is in one sense almost as destructive as the furnace, for it eventually destroys all resemblance of the subject which it has worked upon. The fire reduces it to a handful of cinders; the arsenic, or the sulphate of aluminium, to a shrivelled mockery of what might once have been fair enough to look upon. There was, indeed, an ingenious Italian who claimed that he could produce such a perfect state of petrifaction, and of such pleasing appearance, that one's departed friends could be made to rival the glories of the Farnese or the Vatican, but his boast still remains unfulfilled. What must be well borne in mind is, that no system of embalming ever succeeded in preserving the appearance of a body in exactly the same state as when it was first treated.

We are conservative, it is said, and the Americans are progressive. Yet, with Americans, the absolute rule is to embalm, and with us the fashion for cremation is certainly making progress. In the States there is a regular college of embalming, where diplomas are given and degrees conferred in due form. Among the "funeral directors" these are regarded with quite as much honour as ordinary folks in England look upon a respectable degree. A month or so ago, a Transatlantic journal, devoted to the interests of the profession, referred quite seriously to a young embalmer, who had just taken his diploma," as "rising light in the firmament of ——." Another as "a gentleman of ability from the historic ground of ——." Undertaking, too, in all its branches (and across the Atlantic the undertaker, or so-called funeral director, is always an embalmer) is treated with a deference which we, with our insular prejudices, can barely understand. This feeling, too, has extended even to Canada. At a recent meeting of the Ontario Association (of Funeral Directors) the proposition was laid down that "There is, perhaps, no profession, after that of the sacred ministry, in which a high-toned morality is more imperatively necessary than that of a funeral director. High moral principles are his only safe guide—it is incumbent on the profession to be temperate in all things." And be it understood that the American "Director Embalmer" is fully aware of the dignity of his profession, and his right to rank among the highest in social status. Sometimes, however, when his professional duties bring him among us, and he puts up at a better class hotel, the member of the "new profession" is both surprised and disgusted to find that all his skill, high-toned morality, and temperance are not sufficient to obtain him a welcome from other guests. Still one cannot help admiring the indomitable enterprise of the Yankee, displayed even in this revolting business. Immediately after the hurricane at Samoa, when a certain Captain Hall died of exposure, it was seriously paragraphed in the New York Press as quite a piece of fashionable intelligence, how Mr.——, of ——, had obtained the necessary passports, and made his preparations to depart, (accompanied by his "lady") to secure the body of the deceased, being fully provided with a metallic case in the latest style, proper embalming fluid, the necessary instruments, &c.

Referring to the modern embalming fluids, there is no doubt that the bitterest opposition exists as to their respective merits. In the States the different advertisers dispute the excellence of their competitors' preparations in largest and blackest type [illegible] "drummer's" lies. The [illegible] good work of puffing. "Its very name defies the competitioner's art, for in our magnificently equipped factory it forms a part." Perhaps one reason why embalming is carried on to such a great extent in America arises from the much greater variations of climate, joined with the custom of exhibiting the face of the subject beneath the glass lid of the "casket" during the performance of the Funeral Service. Among people with any claims to "style," this is always the case, the service being performed in the largest room in the house, open doors being kept for all comers, only relatives and close friends, however, following to the grave. Progress in the profession tends to introduce innovations. One aspiring director and embalmer, through the medium of the Press, informs his numerous friends and patrons that his premises, to save them inconvenience at home, are provided with a miniature chapel, duly and properly furnished with all needful accessories (with, of course, goblets of ice water), and that has, further, much satisfaction in acquainting them with the fact that the most charming young ladies—there are no "women" in America—have expressed their approval of it, and have desired to be eventually carried there, and also that it pays.

Apart from all this ghastly vulgarity, it may be admitted that the embalmer must be a man of considerable skill and ingenuity. The latest invention is vapour or gas embalming. What, however, is the particular gas used, and what success has been attained by the process, is unknown as yet. Perfect embalming, as it is termed, is more often performed in France than anywhere else in Europe. It is an operation, however, which, if done properly, requires a considerable time. After the removal of the brain and viscera, the subject is steeped in a bath of alcohol and corrosive sublimate, the object being to destroy the existence of any forms of microbs. During the process, too, of the removal of other organs a constant steeping process is kept up, and, finally, there is a last bath of alcohol, mixed with divers forms of tanning, according to the taste of the embalmer. After this the subject has to be thoroughly dried in a cool air chamber previous to its being filled with aromatic spices and fragrant herbs, the juniper berry being freely used, and the casket filled with similar matter. Elaborate swathing and coating with bituminous and other preparations, such as adopted by the Egyptians, form no part of the system of the modern embalmer. As to the causes which give rise to embalmers being employed to attempt perfect preservation, they arise, doubtless, from two reasons. First from the deceased being a great celebrity (such as the late Napoleon III.) Secondly, from sentimental reasons, or, as they might more properly be termed, the morbid fancies of surviving relatives or friends. Yet even the trade will tell you that the distracting grief of the lover of the husband, which must needs demand the preservation of the loved object from the ordinary lot of humanity, is not, as a rule, of such poetically long duration as, according to the strict rules of romance, it should be. Now and again, in a first burst of passionate grief, an order will be given for embalming in the most extravagant "style," and it is easy enough to spend one hundred pounds over it; yet at the end of a twelvemonth or so no fond heart has as yet been broken; solace has been found in the smoking-room of the club, or even in marriage with another loved object. Fortunately, in England the art is never likely to become extremely popular, most of us, indeed, sympathising with Xenophon's last wishes to his sons, bidding them "not to set him when dead in gold or silver, but as quietly as possible in earth, the nourisher and producer of all things good and fair."

From the 12th to the 18th instant, 1 European, 10 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 294 Hindus, and 49 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 370 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 282. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 13 from measles, 151 from fever, 23 from dysentery, 11 from diarrhœa, and 172 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 48·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 36·7 per 1,000 per annum.

An amusing story comes from England with regard to the knowledge of natural history shown by the postal authorities there. A gentleman in this country, when sending home some silver bangles as a present to his friends, to fill up the extra room in the box, put in two boar's tusks, about three inches long. In due time he received an intimation from the postal authorities in England intimating that the contents of the box had been examined, and it was found to contain the declared articles "bangles," and also "two elephant's tusks."

The *Statesman* regrets to announce the death, on the 25th ultimo, apparently on board the Chusan, of Mr. William Dougal, the agent in Singapore of the Chartered Bank, and one of the best known and most popular citizens of that place. The late Mr. Dougal joined the bank's service in 1871, and was sent to Bombay in 1872, serving also at Akyab and in Chittagong. In 1873 or 1874 he went to Hongkong, and from there he was sent at various times as acting agent to Foochow, Saigon, and Manila; and in 1878 he went to Singapore as accountant. From thence he removed again to Sourabaya as agent—that being his first full appointment to an agency—returning again to Singapore in 1882 as acting agent in succession to the late Mr. Neaves, and remaining as agent. From 1883 the late Mr. Dougal remained permanently in Singapore (save for one twelve-months' furlough), and was held in much esteem.

SCIENCE AND CREATION.

Sir George Gabriel Stokes, M.P., President of the Royal Society, writing to a correspondent on this subject, says:—Admitting that a more or less figurative interpretation of the six days of creation is freely admissible on purely theological grounds, we have to inquire whether the general character of what we there read accords with what we learn from scientific investigation. Now, if we take the account in its broad outlines, there is in many instances a very remarkable accordance.

First, there is the assertion of creation itself: if we regard only the experience of a man during his whole life or even if we take in all historic time, we have an apparently endless succession of day and night, summer and winter, and we might be tempted to say, this state of things may go on for ever, and in the same way it may have existed as it is from a past eternity. But science tells us this will not do. The maintenance of the life of living things is dependent on radiation from the sun. Animals are dependent for their supply of food on plants; for even as regards carnivorous creatures the animals they prey upon themselves feed on plants. Now, plants cannot get on permanently without light, which is as necessary to them as food to animals. But whence the energy continually poured forth from the sun in the shape of radiation? The only answer that science can give is that it is stored up in the sun; as regards the supply, we are living on capital; and vast as may be the sun in the bank it cannot last for ever. And just as it cannot last for ever, so it cannot have been going on from a past eternity. We require therefore some power of which science can give no account to start the thing in the first instance.

Secondly, geology shows that there has been a gradual, or sometimes apparently more or less abrupt change in the surface of our earth, and that state has, on the whole, been one of progress, and this is in full accordance with the description in Genesis.

Thirdly, geology shows that as regards animals and vegetables new races appeared from time to time which cannot be traced by continuous descent from what preceded them. Darwin's famous theory of the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest is only a philosophical speculation, incapable of proof as accounting for the wide differences that we find between many of the animals of one age and the animals of a preceding age. Principal Dawson's book entitled, "The Chain of Life in Geological Time," states as the outcome of geological research with reference to fossil remains that there appear to have been in past ages from time to time bursts of a variety of new forms of life. Some of the species where very persistent; some died out in process of time, and are not found in later formations. Apart from any preconceived theory, whether scientific or theological, the existing records of the past are not, apparently, such as favour the idea of a continuous transmutation of species but rather that of the coming into being, in some way or other, of new groups of species from time to time, having merely so much of a general similarity of structure with those before, a similarity often so far from apparent as to require a good deal of knowledge to trace it out—having so much I say of a general similarity as to indicate a common general plan. Now, as the scientific evidence is decidedly against the production of the living from the non-living in the first instance, we are obliged for this to assume the existence of something beyond what we can trace by our scientific methods. Is it not more reasonable to assume that this cause, whatever it was, brought about the bursts of new species that I mentioned than that they were derived in a purely hypothetical manner by the operation of causes such as those amenable to our scientific modes of treatment? Now if we accept the first chapter of Genesis as an account, in very general terms, of the method of creation, we notice that it is not described as done once for all, nor yet again by a continuous process of development, but rather from time to time, the plants and animals so formed being endowed with the power of reproducing their own kind.

Fourthly, in the order of production of living things, whether plants or animals, there are some remarkable accordances with what we learn from geology. The earliest strata that show living remains exhibit remains of marine creatures, land animals coming later. So we read first "the waters brought forth abundantly," and only later do we read of [illegible], and before the beasts come the plants, land plants which are necessary for their sustenance.

Fifthly, in placing man the last of all, the record fully accords with what we learn from geology, which places man in the latest [illegible]; and though it may be we have no evidence giving the relative order of appearance of man and certain beasts contemporaneous with him, yet we have no evidence whatsoever of any new form having come into existence subsequently to man.

ART'S RELATION TO TRUTH.

Mr. W. H. Mallock presents in the *Forum* a suggestive paper on the relation of art to the truth. He points out what is emphatically true that all art that represents reality—even the art that represents a fidelity possible—is nothing more than the selection of some few facts out of a multitude; so that, after all, it is only a part of the truth. "Life in its entirety," adds Mr. Mallock, "seems a very different thing to different men, according to the religion or the philosophy in the light of which they view it; and consequently the facts that they select as samples will vary also."

"The pessimist, the optimist, the materialist, the mystic, the Christian, will each seek to represent life to us—the same fragment of life—by a different selection of facts; and every fact may be equally true and reported with equal accuracy; some of the facts will possibly be in each case the same; but the proportion will be different in which they are mixed, and the effect will be different also. Supposing for a moment that it were possible for us to know what was the truth about human life in its entirety, we shall see at once that of these artistic representations of it, some were not, like it at all, some were grotesque caricatures, while others were approximately true. Now, in the case of those that were false, what would be the cause of the falsehood? Not the presence of any single detail that had not its counterpart in reality; for we start with assuming that every detail recorded is in itself true—that the record is absolutely realistic. The falsehood would be due to the fact that the details were selected and mixed together in wrong proportions—in proportions that did not correspond with the proportions that exist in life; or else that the selection was incomplete. We should, as it were, have before us drawings of a man, of which one gave him a head bigger than his body, another gave him a stomach like a barrel and a head the size of a pea, and others that omitted respectfully the head or the stomach altogether. And now let us turn to the school of M. Zola—to what is called realistic school *par excellence*, and which is not only justified by many, but placed on a moral pedestal, on the ground of the severe and courageous integrity of its realism. In the light of the foregoing reflections it will show itself under a new aspect. It will show itself amenable to the following sentence: Not that it does not represent realities, but that the class of realities which it selects do not, by themselves, represent life, but on the contrary, monstrously misrepresent it. Besides a great deal that is merely detestable in human nature there is no doubt much that is prurient and filthy; and M. Zola and his school may no doubt represent this accurately. But they represent it out of all due proportion; and thus their works are no more true to life than a picture of a man would be, such as I just now described, in which the stomach was colossal and everything else microscopic. What kind of treatment could be more false than this, or show a shallower insight into life, or a feeble grasp of it?

Count Czaky, a young officer at Kecksemet, in Southern Hungary, indulged in a freak which will have serious consequences for him. He walked up to a respectable tradesman who was standing outside a draper's shop and told him to come to his house next day and shave him. The man answered that he was no barber and used an offensive expression. After a while the officer, with several others, returned carrying a horsewhip. He asked the tradesman to apologise, and when the latter refused, began to whip him. After a few blows the tradesman seized the whip and in his turn beat the officer, who drew his sword and wounded the tradesman badly, cutting off his left ear. A crowd had meantime assembled and took the civilian's part. The officer was knocked down and badly beaten, but at last he succeeded in freeing himself, and, escaping into a neighbouring house, locked himself in. The crowd waited for him, and it was not until after midnight that his friends could release him from his precarious position and take him, seriously hurt, to Pesth. The affair has, our Vienna correspondent telegraphs, produced a painful sensation, and the young officer's military career is practically ruined.

It has been said that in the Southern States of the American Union, negroes on the railway are compelled to ride "in a separate and filthy car," or in a smoking car, but this charge appears to be at all events not true in all the old Slave States. A correspondent of the New York *Nation*—a Northern man sojourning in North Carolina—declares that in the latter state negroes ride in first-class carriages if they buy first-class tickets, and that he has seen them in such cars in South Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia. South Carolina does indeed appear to forbid any but whites to indulge in the luxury of first-class, or such at least is the writer's impression; but according to his personal observation, even here the rule is not very stringently enforced. In illustration of this he tells us that he was lately travelling in a first-class carriage in South Carolina, when a well-dressed negro woman with two children entered the vehicle. The conducter thereupon ordered her into a second-class car; but the coloured lady with the children refused to go, observing that it was only a few hours' ride into North Carolina, and there the conductor acknowledged that he would have no power to discriminate. She not only kept her seat, [illegible] and she routed the conductor [illegible] great [illegible] in the car.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A MONTH MATRIMONIAL.

April, at home, was to be quite a month matrimonial. The 9th was fixed for the marriage of Lady Helen Carnegie, daughter of the Earl of Northesk, Mr. F. E. Lacey. The Hon. Alethea Lawley, daughter of the late Lord Wenlock, was to be married at Venice, on the 12th, to Professor Wiel, Principal of the Marcian Library in that city. Miss Violet Mordaunt and Lord Weymouth selected the 19th for their wedding, which was to be at Witley: Lady Dudley is now residing there. Scores of other hymeneal "fixtures" were also settled for April, and the trousseaux kept fingers busy that might otherwise suffer enforced idleness with all its terrible consequences. Miss Maud Roe, who is among the brides-elect is a sister of Lady Granville Gordon, who so courageously started a bonnett shop in Park-street under the name of "Lierre," a successful venture that has since tempted a greater number of ladies into millinery than can possibly succeed. Sad stories of loss of capital are told of some of these, while others who have abundant energy, with that regard for detail which lies at the very root of success, and a certain amount of industry, are blithely following Roderigo's advice and putting money in their purses.

PICTURE SUNDAY.

Palm Sunday and Picture Sunday seldom arrive together as they did this year. Orthodoxy decreed sombre garb for the occasion, but art demanded shades pleasing to its professors. Both demands were conceded by the many visitors to the best known studios. The black gowns were in a majority and next in order came greys of many varied tones. Mingling with these were dresses of terra-cotta, of Venetian red, of Gobelin, and Nankin China-blue, of deep nasturtium yellow, and of many gradations of green. The effect was, as a rule, capital. The artists, too, who on these occasions assume the undress uniform of their profession, if we may so call their velveteens and vivid-hued ties, added to it in no small degree. The adverse criticisms made upon pictures on the painter's own premises might at least be rendered inaudible to him. This canon of good breeding is frequently entirely overlooked on Show Sundays.

LIVE UP TO YOUR MILLINERY.

Superstitious people think it necessary to their well being through the year to don some new article of dress on Easter Sunday. Women, as a rule, turn their attention to bonnets and hats. The consequence was that the leading milliners were doing a roaring business when the mail left. On Sunday the crop of simulated blooms, mounted on pretty heads, was expected to rival in beauty, if not in perfume, the real ones used for Easter decorations. The preacher at a very fashionable church when exhorting his hearers to cultivate the excellent gift of charity was, not long ago, seized, with a brilliant idea. Looking critically round him for a moment, he remarked that he could not help being struck by the beauty and costliness of the bonnets and hats worn that day in the church. He hoped that the wearers would not belie the appearance of their expensive head coverings by producing, for the collection, the meanest coin of the realm, the threepenny piece, or its nearest relative, the almost equally abject sixpence. It was a curious method of telling them to live up to their millinery.

PET EXTRAVAGANCES.

The men produced their half-crowns and thought of their guinea silk chimney-pots with an aggressively self-congratulatory air. A small reminder of their little pet extravagances in the matters of cigars, cabs, and refreshing fluids, might have been equally opportune. There were, however, so few men present that the ecclesiastical warrior probably thought them quite unworthy of his steel. Father Ignatius, in one of his lectures delivered a few years ago at St. George's Hall, emulated Savonarola, and asked the ladies present to put their jewels in the collecting plate. There was much perturbation among those members of his audience who had diamond earrings in their ears. One lady, who had previously been exhibiting a left hand, whose fingers were loaded with valuable rings, hastily drew on her glove as the Father himself approached plate in hand, his earnest, eloquent eyes pleading almost as forcibly as his speech had done.

WAISTCOATS.

A novelty in waistcoats for tailor-built growns are those made of leather plush. The material, which is really the inner side of morocco, dressed with a suede-like surface, is very fascinating. It is soft, pliable, and pleasant to the touch, and as full of different lights as plush is. Made in all colours, the shades of tan and suede are perhaps the most effective and harmonious.

[illegible] AND CLOTH.

One of the newest ideas in millinery is to combine straw with cloth. A broad-brimmed, daffodil-coloured chip hat has folds of pale lily-leaf-green cloth drawn up through it, and is trimmed with yellow and brown auriculas. A hat of pearl-hued straw is arranged in a similar way with vieux rose cloth and groups of pink fringed field daisies. The combination of these two materials looks much better than it sounds, though to say the truth it requires judicious treatment, as it is apt to appear rather heavy.

THE DAINTIEST TRIFLES.

The daintiest trifles prepared for feminine adornment are long boas of pleated chiffon in delicate shades. The edges of many of them are printed with idyllic little designs about an inch wide. The [illegible] those made of emu feathers. These are like the [illegible] wing plumage of a turkey, only that each feather is much longer and fluffier, besides which they curl slightly at the edges. They are very warm, and are made in prettily shaded grey and perfectly white feathers.

TRIMMED SUNSHADES.

Trimmed sunshades are to be restored to favour. The newest are frilled down each rib with narrow pleated chiffon. They are flounced all round in a similar way, and look wonderfully light and graceful. The lightest breath of air lifts the ethereal fabric, and wafts the frills lazily to and fro. These should match the costume in colour. Each has an enamelled stick to correspond. They look very well in bright yellow, and the very latest thing is a handle of amber, either clear or clouded, the former being perhaps a little the prettier.

BLUE GRAY COATS.

The fashionable colour for men's coats this year is said to be blue gray. The information comes from Paris, through *Le Figaro*, which adds that the colour has been made fashionable by Prince Albert Victor, "qui fait autorite en matiere d'elegance." It is observed that the looms of Scotland can hardly keep pace with the demand for this tint in tweeds, cheviot, vicunas, and cloth.

DINNERS FROM PARIS.

Now that Rustem Pasha has initiated the fashion of having dinners carried over from Paris to England, a development of the mode may shortly be expected. Only millionaires can afford to have Chevet's major-domo and several of his best cooks over from the culinary capital, as the Turkish Ambassador did. For his dinner party the Frenchmen brought over their own *batterie de cuisine* and several of the dishes in various stages of preparation. Chevet's dinners are well-known in St. Petersburg and Vienna, but the great king of cookery has never before had a similar order from London. No doubt there will be several during the season. What would society be without emulation?

HOW TO DO THE HAIR.

How to do the hair is always more or less of a problem with every woman who likes to look her best. A description of one or two modes that prevail in America may impart ideas to those who feel that they need them, on this rather important topic. A girl in Transatlantic society, "whose cheeks are peachy, and whose eyes and hair are yellow-brown," winds her rippling locks into a loose round knot at the back of her head when she is going to wear a hat or bonnet. This knot is thrust through with a small gold dagger-hairpin of antique design. When dressing for dinner she takes a narrow gold-coloured ribbon and binds it two or three times about her head, tying the ends in a butterfly bow behind the left ear. When preparing for a ball three narrow gold wires take the place of the ribbons, each wire having half a dozen four-leaved shamrocks in enamel set upon the centre. This all sounds delightfully easy, but were the methods to be imitated without that happy knack of arrangement which comes natural to some fingers, the effect would probably be wild in the extreme. The catogan is just coming in in America. In England it has been in favour for a twelvemonth or more. False hair is frequently adapted to this purpose, and though one is theoretically in favour of none but natural and home-grown locks, the "dower of a second head" is regarded with toleration when compared with the shabby little stringy end that some girls tie up with a bit of ribbon and call a catogan.

FOREHEADS REINSTATED—AND PARTINGS!

Foreheads are to be visible again before long. The pretty ones have been hidden too long. When the hair grows in soft clusters about the brow it is wrong to hide it with a thick and disfiguring fringe, but then one gets over that sense of loss in the relief from the tightly scraped-back hair in which some women delighted before fringes were worn, and which made the spectator feel as if her own hair were being violently pulled. One seldom sees this painful kind of coiffure now, but when forehead fringes are gone it will inevitably re-appear. "Partings" will also be seen again, after a long absence from feminine heads. The male being has had them all to himself of late, monopolist of the "sweet sorrow" involved first in getting the parting straight and then in brushing the hair vigorously on either side without mixing up the straight line again. The looseness and freedom of the fringe, through which the air passes freely, must have saved hundreds of women from baldness in the present generation. "Partings" will invite the calamity.

SILVER SERGE.

Silver serge is fashionable for tailor gowns. It is a novelty cloth, woven with a peculiarly twisted quill thread, that gives the warp a sheen effect. With these smart suits of dark blue and brown white cloth is used for a vest. In the homespun checks and stripes dotted muslin and printed [illegible] are used for the waistcoat. A regular shirt effect is produced by means of a cape collar, about which the band of a flat scarf is passed. A scarf pin [illegible] the knot of scarlet or figured silk, cuffs match the stiff collar, and the handkerchief is visible just above the welt of the side pocket.

CLOTH TRAINS.

The new fashion of cloth trains has [illegible] appearance at the Drawing Room, though how it escaped the lynx eye of the Lord Chamberlain [illegible] can tell. The regulations are that only silk, satin, or velvet should be worn. And the Queen is very [illegible] in such matters and shows dreadfully on anyone who infringes [illegible].

[illegible]

A new ornament for the feminine waist is a tiny [illegible] containing the [illegible] instead of [illegible].

LITERARY, [illegible]

[illegible]

Another interesting [illegible] tion—Mr. Andrew Lang and Mr. [illegible] one a born story-teller, the other [illegible] have had Erckmann-Chatrian, and [illegible] M'Carthy-Praed, and now Lang [illegible] Haggard will invest the situation [illegible] furnish—or polish—the language [illegible] you must believe in your characters [illegible] a grown-up boy. As Mr. Lang [illegible] imagine characters and situations, but [illegible] them. Hence his comparative failure [illegible] has no style; [illegible] several [illegible]; but he has the necessary [illegible] invention and the youthful faculty of believing [illegible] reality of his fancies. That is why [illegible] readers believe him. Mr. Rider Haggard [illegible] in 1856, is Mr. Lang's junior by about [illegible] years. There is something in the [illegible] Mr. Haggard bears a certain facial resemblance [illegible] the Emperor of Germany. Accident prevented Mr. Haggard from becoming a soldier; for during the Zulu War he was made Adjutant of the [illegible] Horse, a newly-raised body of Volunteers [illegible] Adjutancy nothing came except the [illegible] Haggard has never had much of a literary [illegible]. Though he has written books he is not [illegible] world, and the characters in it, is like [illegible] volume.

LADY WILDE'S NEW BOOK.

Lady Wilde could hardly write a [illegible] tried. This time she is lively at the expense of [illegible] Saxon readers; but, doubtless, they will [illegible] and they may probably survive her deadly [illegible] of them as a race. Her new book, published by [illegible] Ward and Downey, is called "Ancient [illegible] and Usages of Ireland: Contributions [illegible]." But the contributions are to the science of [illegible] what heaps of brick and stone are [illegible] building. To the systematic mythologist [illegible] useful as raw material. Her loveliest [illegible] in the form of digressions, as on the [illegible] Nature, she says, meant the Saxon for [illegible] inferiority" for "a servile race"; the Saxons [illegible] dull, commonplace, spiritless, but the Celts—especially the 'rish Celts—"love glory and beauty [illegible] unction," everything that is free and splendid [illegible] Celts are the poets, and they are the originators of grand and original ideas in politics. Oddly [illegible] a poor critic like Mathew Arnold [illegible] English possessed more poety and genius than any other race in the world; but perhaps Mr. Arnold was wrong.

THE PIANOFORTE INVASION.

The last week referred to the approaching commencement of the summer pianoforte recital invasion which has followed the influenza in England. The following is a long, though by no means complete, list of the pianists who have already announced recitals this summer:—M. Paderewski (four recitals), Madame Frickenhaus, Madame Sophie Menter, Miss Madeleine Schiller (who will give an orchestral concert, with the assistance of Mr. and Mrs. Henschel, on the 17th prox., when he will make her first appearance since her return from America), M. Sch[illegible] (June [illegible] and 23), Herr Stavenhagen, Miss Else [illegible] (May 16), Madame Essipoff, Madame Haas, Herr [illegible]ger, Miss Ida Henry, M. Sapellnikoff, Miss Dora Bright, Mr. Rimmel, Miss Synge, Miss Margaret Wild, Signor Vincenzo Galliero, Mr. John Dykes, Miss Ethel and Master Harold Bauer (April [illegible]), Miss Fanny Davies, and Miss Janotha.

MADAME ALBONI.

The veteran Madame Alboni, now in her [illegible] year, unexpectedly made her public reappearance in Paris two or three weeks ago. A concert was being given for the benefit of the pianist, M. Maton, and as Miss [illegible]son, the opera singer, was ill, the audience were not a little disappointed. Madame Alboni happened to be present, and volunteered to sing. The once distinguished contralto, however, could not bear the fatigue of standing, so a chair was placed on the platform, and while seated she sang Leonora's air "O mio Fernando," from Donizetti's "La Favorita." It is said that, considering her great age, Madame Alboni's voice was admirably preserved, the house cheering to the echo.

SIR CHARLES HALLE'S EXPERIENCES.

In the course of a speech recently made at a private dinner, Sir Charles Halle gave a highly interesting account of the difficulties which he had to encounter while engaged in establishing his famous Manchester orchestra. When he first went to Manchester, there were only 24 players in the town capable of taking part in orchestral concerts. He wanted [illegible] performers, but [illegible] during the winter unless [illegible] them, which was accordingly [illegible]. The enterprise has since gradually extended, [illegible] the present time the Manchester band consists of 101 players, and costs 7,108l. a year, which sum is guaranteed by concert subscriptions before each season in Manchester starts.

AN ORGAN RECITAL PROGRAMME.

At St. Nicholas Cole-Abbey, writes a correspondent, the other day I found some 60 people listening to Mr. John Runciman, who was compelling an [illegible] intractable organ to discourse to the following [illegible]: 1. Andante con moto from Beethoven's C minor symphony. 2. The "Parsifal" prelude. 3. Bach's [illegible] fugue in A minor. 4. The Dead March from "Gotterdammerung." 5. Mr. Marshall Hall's [illegible] magic [illegible]. 5. The prelude to the third act of "Lohengrin." [illegible] plays Guilmant's [illegible], a transcription of the Hallelujah chorus, and [illegible] throwing in the fugue which he wrote for his Doctor's degree, would be much better employed on [illegible] a mechanical piano, to which the girls could [illegible] dance. But he who sticks to Wagner and Bach [illegible] can play them, as Mr. Runciman did, in an [illegible] tive way, will eventually get the choicest spirits [illegible] parish into the way of coming to the church [illegible] learning something there.

"THE BUNGALOW."

Mr. Fred Horner's successful play, "The Bungalow," was to be produced in Berlin at the [illegible] Theatre on Saturday, 5th inst., and Mr. Horner [illegible] to the German capital in order to [illegible] the last rehearsals. It was expected the English Ambassador and the *élite* of the English [illegible] would be present at the *première*. The German title will be "Das Model." The 200th performance of "The Bungalow" was given at Toole's Theatre on Easter Tuesday, on which occasion a re-issue of punkah souvenirs (containing 22 illustrations from the play) were made, a copy being given to every person entering the house that night.

LUCY WEBLING.

Little Lucy Webling, who will play the child "Nixie" at Terry's, is the youngest of a [illegible] family of children, the older members of which [illegible] well known, a few years ago as the providers of a very popular "entertainment." It was for the Webling children that Mr. Calmour, [illegible] since, wrote his little play called "Only a [illegible]" (a costume piece, scene laid in the [illegible] century), in which Miss Josephine Webling presented a youth, while the two [illegible] were taken by her sisters Peggy and Rosalind.

THE LONDON STAGE.

From the article contributed to the *Fortnightly Review*, we gather that Mr. Oswald Crawfurd, [illegible] thinks the London stage in a "degraded" condition, to which it seems, it has been brought by the nature of the audiences, by the [illegible] of the [illegible] ed element, by the patronage of the [illegible] by long runs, and by the influence of the [illegible] manager. He hopes that the "gods" [illegible] go to the music halls, and then, perhaps, the [illegible] ed" playgoer will open his mouth and [illegible] felt, which he doesn't at present. Of the [illegible] cousin Mr. Crawfurd does not see his way to [illegible] rich. Long runs, too, seem to him [illegible] they might be mitigated, he thinks, by the establishment of "afternoon theatres"—as if there [illegible] any novelty in that!

THE ACTOR-MANAGER.

For the actor-manager, Mr. Crawfurd [illegible] remedy either in theatres conducted by [illegible] boards of experienced and [illegible] others, still more desirable, "where [illegible] delegated by the governed to elect [illegible]" but still, while they were in power, [illegible] Certainly the selection of plays at the [illegible] Francaise lies with a committee of the [illegible] is at least doubtful whether an English [illegible] would not rather submit his work to one [illegible] ager than to half-a-dozen forming a committee [illegible] always knowing what they want. As [illegible] system, even if Mr. Irving, Mr. Tree, [illegible] Hare, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Terry, and the [illegible] to drop management to-morrow, and [illegible] ces to "impartial boards" or "elected [illegible]" Mr. Crawfurd imagine that the dramatic [illegible] trionic arts would be in the least advantaged [illegible]

NOLLY GOLDSMITH.

Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Co. have [illegible] the present moment to issue, in [illegible] Library," a new and very acceptable [illegible] standard "Life of Goldsmith" by [illegible]. Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co. [illegible] count of "The Oberammergau [illegible]" time from the pen of Mrs. Alec [illegible] borate work than that which we noticed [illegible] readable and useful in its way. [illegible] Opinions" which Mrs. Kendal contributed [illegible] have now been reprinted [illegible] the form of a neat shilling brochure [illegible] we may be sure, they will have a [illegible] tion.—The April number of the *Theatre* [illegible] photographic portraits of Mdme. [illegible] Ben Davies, the popular tenor of [illegible]. Among the most interesting features [illegible] are "At the Old Globe Playhouse," [illegible] the Play," and the theatrical notes [illegible] Howard.

MISS LOIE FULLER.

Miss Loie Fuller, the fascinating [illegible] who opened in England so unadvisedly [illegible] at the Globe, has joined the Gaiety [illegible] understudy to Miss Farren and Miss [illegible]. We would not flatter any actress so absurdly as to [illegible] that she could in any way rival Miss Nellie Farren in some people's opinion, the cleverest of all [illegible] actresses, writes the *Echo*, but we think Miss [illegible] will be wise to avoid indisposition. Miss [illegible] the Empire; but, unlike Miss [illegible], she did not seem to like it.

CHARLES DICKENS THE YOUNGER.

Charles Dickens, the younger, was [illegible] is getting bald, and works as hard as any [illegible] labourer in London; he has a considerable [illegible] and in addition to editing *All the Year Round* contributes largely to other periodicals. [illegible] terms with all the literary celebrities [illegible] says the aim of his life is to bring [illegible] into his family if he can raise the [illegible]

MR. IRVING'S [illegible]

The *Dead Heart* comes off on the [illegible] The *Bel*[illegible] will then be revived for seven [illegible] by *Othello* for five nights, *Louis XI.* [illegible] two *matinées*. The season will close [illegible] of May, the D'Oyly Company taking [illegible] house ten days later.

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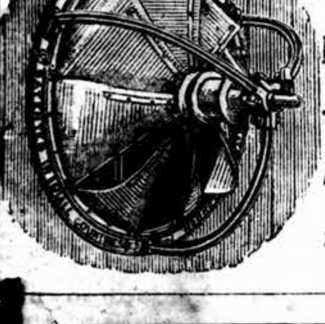

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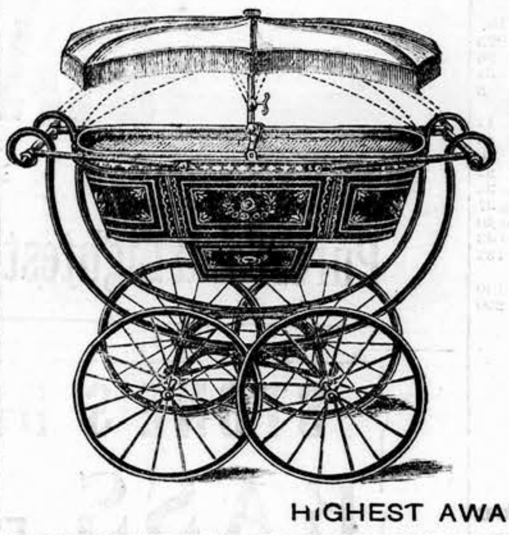

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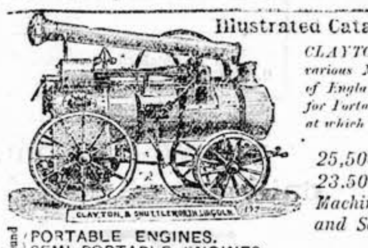

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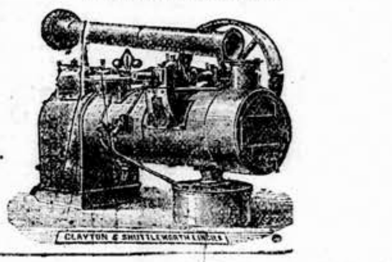

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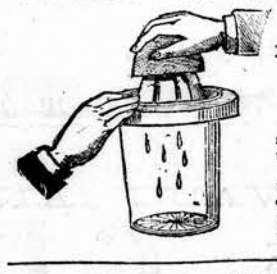

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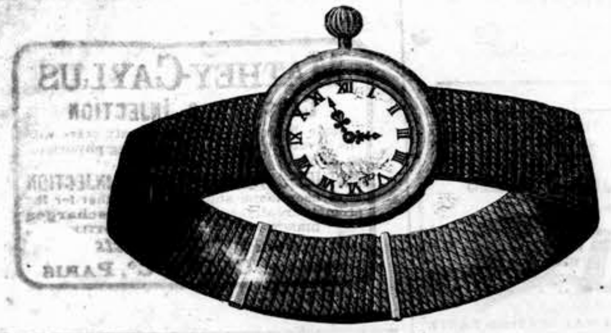

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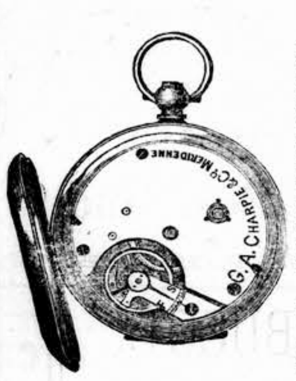

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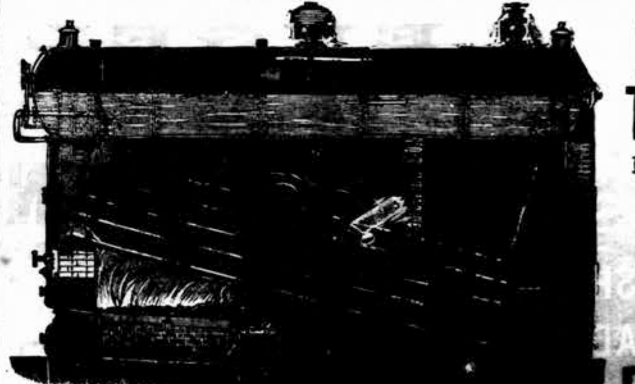

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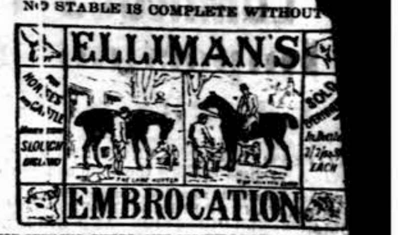

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